

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	June 9	Hankow	July 13
San Francisco	17	Yokohama	8
Hongkong	July 12	Nagasaki	14
Tientsin	12	Foochow	15

Shanghai mail advices of the 6th of June, were received in London on the 10th of July.

DEATH.

At the Shanghai Brewery, Markham Road, on the 16th instant, HENRY DOWELL PATCH, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place from the Mortuary Chapel, New Cemetery (Bubbling Well Road), at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1899.

THE BROWETT FORESHORE CASE.

II.

BEFORE proceeding to the examination of those points, which, in the judgment given last week in the above case, appear to call for serious consideration and such remedial measures as may be possible, we would observe that we are not considering the case in the light of its bearing upon that particular piece of land known as U. S. Lot 112. The questions arising from the recent judgment are questions of principle, far-reaching and vital principle, affecting the whole future status and administration of the Foreign Settlement. As such we trust that they will not only receive from the Ratepayers but from our Consular and Diplomatic Representatives the serious attention they deserve.

As we have already pointed out, the entire case hinges upon the interpretation and effect of Art. VI of the Land Regulations, and more particularly upon that section of the Regulations which refers to the foreshores (or, as Consul Balfour called them, the "beach-grounds") of rivers within Settlement limits. In regard to the application and meaning of this particular law, in our local Code, there exists in the decision given by the Privy Council of England in 1886 a very clear and definite ruling for the guidance of other Courts. The present case is precisely similar in its essential features to that with which

the Privy Council had to deal. In May, 1884, the Municipality applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Mr. Ince from building on the foreshore of his property on the Soochow Creek (now the Chinese Public Garden) without the consent of the Ratepayers; the injunction was granted on the simple grounds that Mr. Ince had bought the land subject to the restrictions as to its use laid down in Land Regulation VI, and that, under these restrictions, although he had bought the land as early as 1858, he could not be held to have acquired therewith the right to build on the foreshore. This judgment was upheld on appeal by the Privy Council, and the Municipal Council subsequently took those steps to obtain the removal of buildings on the south side of the river which have resulted in the enjoyment by the public of the much-needed open space adjoining the Soochow Road. It is particularly important to note that, as in Mr. Browett's case, Mr. Ince's foreshore was included and designated in his title-deed to the land, and that he had never surrendered his rights therein to the public by any formal act. In the Ince case it was maintained, but the contention was dismissed, that the public rights had lapsed by non-usage extending over a long period, whereas in the present case the public has enjoyed the use of the foreshore without interruption for over 20 years. These facts, which to us do not appear to have been dwelt on with sufficient insistence in the pleadings before the Court of Consuls, are of the highest importance. At the risk of trespassing on the patience of our readers we think it well to quote *in extenso* a significant letter (taken from the Municipal Report of 1880) addressed to the Council by the late Mr. Wainwright, Counsel for Mr. Ince, at the time when the Council first took up seriously the question of foreshore rights on behalf of the public, merely prefacing the same by observing that Mr. Ince firmly refused to "submit the question of his foreshore to the Court of Consuls," from which fact the reader is at liberty to draw his own inferences:—

Shanghai, 23rd Dec., 1880.

To the Secretary of the Council.

SIR,—My client, Mr. Cory, acting as Agent for Mr. H. A. Ince, has informed

me that notwithstanding the representations made to Mr. Little, as Chairman of the Council, on the 21st inst., you have decided to act upon the threat contained in your letter to Mr. Cory of the 20th inst., in the event of the bamboo fence erected upon the "foreshore of the Soochow creek" not being removed in the course of the day.

The question between the parties is in reality purely one of law, as with regard to the facts there is no dispute; but be this as it may, it seems very desirable in the interests of all concerned, and I may add, in that of the community at large, that the matter should be determined by the most competent tribunal which can be brought to bear upon it and without resort to measures which may culminate in a public scandal.

With this view I now, on behalf of my client, write to propose that the issue between the parties shall be submitted to the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan in a suit, the form of which can be mutually agreed, and I should be glad to hear that the Council are prepared to entertain the proposal.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) R. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Turning now to the Browett case, as decided by the Court of Consuls on Tuesday last, we find that the judgment is based upon the following statement contained in its first paragraph:

"In a suit between the same parties decided May 9, 1898, with reference to the plaintiff's rights to the same piece of land, it was held by the Court of Consuls that those who framed the Land Regulations had in mind that beach-ground should be surrendered to public use for roads and jetties when and where these are necessary and the demand of the public for them can be satisfied by no other arrangement."

This statement we maintain to be arbitrary and absolutely untenable. The most careful study of the earlier judgment fails utterly to substantiate it; had such an interpretation of Land Regulation VI been given, it would, in our opinion, have been the duty of the Council and of the Ratepayers to use every effort to obtain its revision. The earlier judgment of the Court (ambiguously worded, it is true) merely amounted in its immediate effect to an injunction against the use of the land for such "public purposes" as those of a Garbage Yard; a judgment reasonable in itself and unopposed to the accepted interpretation of the Land Regulation. It is to be regretted that, of the three members who last year formed the Court of Consuls, only one should have assisted at the trial of this second suit, arising out of the first; but a lack of continuity and of permanent responsibility is of necessity inseparable from the nature of this tribunal.

In the judgment given last year we find the following passage:—"It seems, however, to be the essential point in the present case to define what is understood to be the meaning of the term 'public use' to which certain lands shall be surrendered." We desire to lay great stress upon this passage; it is impossible to con-

ceive, had the first Court intended to give Mr. Browett exclusive rights over this land, regarding it as his property pure and simple (which the present judgment does), that the members would have taken the trouble to go at great length into distinctions to be drawn between legitimate and unlawful "public uses." The Court held, and we think rightly, that land surrendered under the terms of Art. VI could not properly be used for the purposes of a Garbage Yard or a Slaughter House; it went further, however, and quoted the Privy Council's dictum that the public uses claimable "were those to which beach-ground, that is the sides of the rivers of this district, is held subject, such as probably to beach boats, to have access to the river, and other things of that nature." The recent judgment qualifies this dictum in a manner to render the law a thing of naught, and annuls the public rights over foreshore land by a statement for which no possible justification can be found either in the Land Regulation itself, or elsewhere, viz., that "those who framed the Land Regulations had in mind that beach-grounds should be surrendered to public use for roads and jetties when and where these are necessary and when the demands of the public for them can be satisfied by no other arrangement." It is upon this remarkable and purely gratuitous assumption, unsupported either by precedent or by the pleadings in the present case, that the judgment rests, and we maintain that, in view of the momentous results which the admission of such an interpretation must involve, the judgment cannot be allowed to remain unchallenged. It is unnecessary for us to dwell here upon the impracticable nature of the decision itself, nor on the ever-broadening vista of litigation which it opens up for the future.

In order to put the matter more clearly, we quote the text of Land Regulation VI, in so far as it refers to the question before us:—

"It is understood and agreed that land heretofore surrendered by the various Foreign renters to public use, such as roads and the beach-grounds of the rivers within the aforesaid limits, shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same uses; and as new lots are acquired, such parts thereof as are beach-ground shall be held under and subject to similar uses."

Be it observed that there does not appear here any indication of that limitative intention which the Court of Consuls attributes to the minds of those who framed the Regulation. Further on the text reads:—

"And all land subsequently rented shall only be rented on the terms of the renter surrendering to the public use the beach-ground aforesaid, if any, and the land required for such roads; and in no case shall land so surrendered, or which shall now be dedicated to the use of the public, be resumed, except with the consent of the proper majority of Land Renters and others who may be entitled to vote as aforesaid in the public meeting assembled,

nor shall any act of ownership be exercised over the same by the renters thereof, notwithstanding any payment by them to the Chinese Government of any ground rent."

If the fact that the land in the present case is foreshore or beach-ground is admitted, as it was before the Court, and if the Court itself exists and was called into being (experimentally) for the purpose of giving effect to the Land Regulations, it is difficult to conceive how it became possible for the Court to permit any riparian owner to do that, which, under the Regulations, requires the consent of a proper majority of Ratepayers. One does not know whether to be more astounded at the audacity of the claim or at those conditions of our local form of government which have resulted in its success.

The Court laid considerable stress upon the fact that other owners of land adjoining the Soochow Creek are now permitted full use thereof to the water's edge; we fail to see, however, that the point has any immediate bearing on the case. By the Ince judgment it was laid down that the "restrictions upon the rights of the riparian owner attach at the time of purchase," and in that particular case compensation was paid to the owner by the Council by order of the Supreme Court, for work done by him on the foreshore with the tacit consent of the Municipality. It is interesting to note that in the Browett case the Court of Consuls has reversed this precedent and has decided that Mr. Browett shall pay compensation to the Council for work done by the latter while in occupation of this public land, which the Court now gives to the private individual. There is, as far as the community is concerned in the matter of foreshore lands, a wide and important difference between not possessing public rights and leaving them for the time being in abeyance. As we stated at the beginning of the first article on this subject, the vital question now before the community is not that of Mr. Browett's foreshore, but of the far-reaching and inevitable consequences of the present judgment, if it is allowed to stand uncontested.

In a final article we propose to deal with the consequences, general and administrative, of the present case and of the judgment given therein by the Court of Consuls, and to consider whether any remedial measures lie within our reach.

Summary of News.

THE American mail of the 17th of June arrived here on the 14th inst. by the U.S.M.S. *Doric*.

AN American mail arrived here yesterday by the N.P.S. *Tacoma*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow afternoon for Europe by the P. & O. S. *Balaclava*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

London, 10th July.

CANADIAN AND IMPERIAL
RELATIONS WITH CHINA
AND JAPAN.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, in a speech made in the Canadian Parliament, said that, on the question of disallowing the British Columbian measures excluding Japanese and Chinese, he was prepared to deal with Chinese immigration in accordance with the views of the British Columbians, but that Japanese immigration must be governed by Imperial considerations. He said that if Great Britain precipitated a war in the Orient, Japan's support would be of the greatest importance.

THE NAVY OF JAPAN.

The Japanese cruiser *Yakumo* has been successfully launched at Stettin, the wife of the Japanese Minister performing the christening ceremony.

THE MILITARY LIABILITIES OF
BRITISHERS IN JAVA.

The Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons, stated that British subjects were liable to serve in the Militia in the Dutch Indies.

THE BALLOT FOR THE MILITIA
THREATENED.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has introduced a Bill enforcing a ballot for the Militia. He did not expect that it would be passed, but wanted the nation to understand that there was the need of some form of compulsory service in case of emergency.

Later.

THE GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

The Indian Currency Committee's Report recommends a gold standard with the sovereign as legal tender, fixing the rupee at sixteen pence.

London, 11th July.

DEATH OF THE CZAREVITCH.

The death of the Czarevitch is announced.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE
OUTLANDERS.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard* states that the franchise concessions are profoundly disappointing to the Outlanders, who anxiously await the action of the Imperial Government.

London, 12th July.

THE DISSATISFIED OUTLANDERS.

The Council of Outlanders at Johannesburg declares that the concessions are derisory.

THE DOUBTS OF THE COLONIAL
SECRETARY.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, replying to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, stated that he was still uncertain as to the practical effect of the

new scheme, and that, judging from the present information, it appeared that it would not immediately affect the representation of the Outlanders in the Volksraad.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUING.

Five batteries of Artillery are now under orders for service in Africa.

COLONIAL AID OFFERED.

Queensland has offered the services of 250 mounted infantry and a machine gun.

The New South Wales Lancers at present at Aldershot have volunteered to serve in the event of hostilities.

London, 13th July.

THE AUSTRALIAN OFFER OF AID.

The Government has replied that they highly appreciate Queensland's patriotic offer. They hope that the occasion will not arise for the employment of the Queensland troops, but if it should arise, the Government will gladly avail themselves of the offer.

STILL VICTORIOUS!

The Australians have defeated the Midland Counties by 44 runs.

London, 14th July.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE.

The Volksraad is debating the new franchise law and has passed the preamble.

THE CAPE TOWN AFRIKANDERS
APPROVE.

The Cape Town Branch of the Afrikaner Bond has approved of the new franchise proposals, and also as to the arbitration by judicial experts of the differences in regard to the Convention.

London, 15th July.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER IS
HOPEFUL.

In reply to a question raised in the Dominion House of Commons as to offering Canadian troops for service in South Africa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, said that he hoped that the Transvaal would submit without hostilities.

BOERISHNESS.

The text of the new proposals is most complex, and the concessions are hedged by elaborate limitations. The *Times* describes them as a mockery, the *Daily Telegraph* calls them a rignmarole of inconsistencies, and the *Daily Chronicle* says they are curiously complicated.

NON-COMMITTAL.

In Sir Alfred Milner's speech at the opening of the Cape Parliament, he merely said that the relations of the States and the Colonies were friendly.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

Hongkong, 11th July.

THE LIKIN EXEMPTION QUESTION.

The question of the area of exemption from likin having been settled, several foreign firms are establishing shops in the city of Canton,

Chungking, 14th July.

MORE TROUBLE IN SZECHUAN.

This city and district are in a state of excitement, foreigners being charged with kidnapping children; the proclamations have not yet taken effect.

The rebel Yü Man-tze recently made efforts to rejoin his supporters, but was officially prevented; it is said now that he has been sentenced to death.

At Tachu some Catholics have been murdered, and more trouble is feared.

THE Director of Sicaui Observatory reports: Monday, 10th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 9th.*—The typhoon of Japan keeps on moving away towards the N.E. and visits the Inland Sea. Pressures still very high to the N. of Yesso. Manila reports another typhoon E. of Bashee Channel; it seems to be very narrow. *State on the morning of the 10th.*—Glass still reading below the average, but rising steadily. Overcast and calm atmosphere.—Tuesday, 11th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 10th.*—The typhoon over Japan has slowly moved to the N.E. and is still shown over the S.W. of Nippon. High reading areas over Saghalien Island and the Philippines. Over China barometer low, but rising. *State on the morning of the 11th.*—Glass still low, and rising.—Wednesday, 12th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 11th.*—Glass rising at all the stations in China and Japan generally. Moderate gradients. Return of the monsoon in the S. A thunderstorm in the evening at Shanghai.—*State on the morning of the 12th.*—Calm weather. Barometer still rising and approaching average height.—Thursday, 13th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 12th.*—Shallow minimum over China in the Yangtze Valley. Maximum over Saghalien Island and Siberia. Moderate gradients. Ordinary monsoon. *State on the morning of the 13th.*—Overcast weather. Glass still rising and not far from the mean.—Friday, 14th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 13th.*—Cloudy but rather fine weather. High barometric pressures over Saghalien Island. Moderate gradients. Signs of a depression to the S.S.E. of the Loochoos.—*State on the morning of the 14th.*—Fine weather with fresh S.E. breezes. The glass remains below the average.—Saturday, 15th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 14th.*—High pressures still prevailing over N.E. Japan. Two depressions, the one S. of Hongkong, the other more important S.S.E. of the Loochoos. Hot and fine weather. Thunderstorms in the neighbourhood of Shanghai in the evening.—*State on the morning of the 15th.*—Overcast and rather fine weather. Pressure near the mean.—Sunday, 16th July, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 15th.*—High pressures still over Japan appearing to move away to the N.E. Of the two depressions previously reported over the China Sea and the Pacific, the first lies to the S.W. of Hongkong and is going N.W., the second, more important, lies still to the S.E. of the Loochoos, moving to the N. or N.E.—*State on the morning of the 16th.*—Barometer almost steady at the normal height.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1899.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	
July	10	75°·0	87°·7	0·05
"	11	76°·0	90°·0	0·63
"	12	75°·2	90°·0	1·06
"	13	77°·0	86°·2	0·01
"	14	78°·0	90°·0	.....
"	15	79°·1	92°·1	trace
"	16	79°·0	91°·7	.....

		1898.			
		Min.	Max.		
July	10	80°.4	96°.7	...	...
"	11	80°.0	99°.1	...	...
"	12	79°.0	96°.0	...	...
"	13	78°.1	93°.8	...	...
"	14	80°.0	92°.1	...	...
"	15	79°.1	91°.0	...	...
"	16	79°.9	96°.1	...	...

MR. WALTER T. LAY, lately Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang, is passing through Shanghai on his way to his new post at Foochow. Mr. C. A. V. Bowra succeeds him at Newchwang as Assistant-in-charge.

THE Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation courteously informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from his Head Office in Hongkong, informing him that, subject to audit, the Bank dividend for the half year

will probably be £1,10,000.
Added to Reserve Fund\$10 lacs.
Written off Bank Property account.....\$2½ ..
Carried forward to next half year
about\$9½ ..

THE Russian and Belgian were the only Legations that were not represented at the recent banquet given by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Peking. —We understand that the absence of representatives of the Russian Legation from the recent Hongkong Bank banquet at Peking was due solely to the fact that the Russian Legation is passing the summer at Peitaiho.

THE Czarevitch, the news of whose death we circulated on Tuesday, has been for many years an invalid, and he has no doubt died of consumption. He was the second son of the late Czar Alexander III, and his younger brother the Grand-Duke Michael, born on the 4th of December 1878, now becomes the heir presumptive to the Russian Throne, until the Czar, who has at present three daughters, is blessed with a son.

It is understood that the property in the Peking Road, measuring about 15 *mois*, where the Public School formerly was, and which the Spanish mission purchased some few years ago for Tls. 86,000 has recently changed hands. The ground fetched Tls. 155,000, and the leasehold houses on it nearly Tls. 45,000 more. The purchaser was Mr. S. A. Hardoon.

Nor a little excitement was caused in the local share market on Monday afternoon by the publication of a telegram which had been received from the estate by the office of the Shanghai-Lungkat Tobacco Company, to the following effect: "Yesterday 16,000 gallons flowing." This was understood to mean that oil had at last been struck in quantity, and shares, which had previously been quoted at Tls. 31, were in strong demand, there being buyers at Tls. 60. Another encouraging cable was received to-day, and shares made a further advance.

THE July instalment of the interest on the Chinese Northern Railway loan has been duly paid.

A MEETING of the Reserve Co., S.V.C., was held at the Municipal Board Room on Friday afternoon, Capt. W. H. Anderson presiding, and some 14 members being present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read by the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. Browett, amended, and confirmed, the Chairman read the New Rules of the Company, which were approved by the meeting. Messrs. Wingrove, Hayter, and Porter were elected to fill the officers' vacancies, and after some remarks by Mr. Wedemeyer on the desirability of efficiency, the meeting passed by acclamation a vote of thanks to the Chairman and dispersed.

WE are glad to learn that arrangements have been made for the production in the grounds of the Country Club by Miss Janet Waldorf's company, assisted by amateurs, of Shakespeare's charming pastoral comedy *As You Like It*. The play will be given on Saturday next at 9 p.m.

WE begin this week the publication of a very interesting copyright series of articles on

CRICKET AND CRICKETERS,

by Messrs. J. R. Mason, Gilbert L. Jessop, A. C. MacLaren, the Hon. R. H. Lyttleton, and W. J. Ford, in which among other cricketing topics there is a full account of the almost invincible Australian Eleven of 1899.

A LETTER from Szemao, dated the 1st ult., says: "Since Mr. J. W. Jamieson's departure for Tengyueh *via* Yunnanfu, the British Consulate is shut up, nor have we any news about Mr. Jamieson's successor. All foreigners here are in good health, and natives, etc., as usual, very quiet."

MR. FERGUSON, President of the Nanking College, has been appointed by H.E. Shêng, Director-General of Southern Railways, to be Foreign Adviser, or as his commission calls him, "Foreign Affairs *Wei-yuan*" or deputy, in the head office at Shanghai.

WE learn from the *Echo de Chine* that some unknown person had fired on King Milan at Belgrade without wounding him.

ON Monday's *Echo de Chine* expects great results from the visit of the German Emperor to the French training-ship *Iphigénie* at Bergen, and points out the fraternity that has always existed between French and Germans at Shanghai, where the great German Mail Co. has its offices on the French Bund. In the matter of Concession Extension, it says, the attitude of the Germans has been a singular contrast to that of other neighbours of France.

THE *Echo de Chine* is very severe on Reuter for not having telegraphed the news of the German Emperor's visit at Bergen to the French training-ship *Iphigénie*, and his invitation to the officers of the training-ship and forty of the boys to a banquet on the *Hohensoffern*. It appears that the French, Russian, and German papers hail this event as the inauguration of a new era. The Emperor William's courtesy is to wipe out the memory of Alsace and Lorraine, and a Grand Continental Alliance is to be formed to check the rapacity of the perfidious Anglo-Saxon race. It is the fear of this, of course, that keeps Reuter and the British Press silent about these momentous events at Bergen.

THE China Merchants' have decided on doing their own lightering at Taku, and have contracted for eight lighters and two tow-boats, to be ready on the opening of the Peiho next year. Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. have secured four of the lighters, two of which are to carry 700 tons on a 7-ft. draught, and two 500 tons on a 6-ft. draught. The Shanghai Engineering and Dock Co. have a like order, and, in addition, have the contract for the tugs.

A FATAL accident occurred on board of the steamer *Glenturret* below the Tung-sha Lightship at 1 p.m. on Tuesday whilst en route from London to this port. Without any warning a 6-in. steam-pipe connecting one of the boilers to the main steam-pipe burst and scalded to death two Chinese firemen and severely injured a third. The rent which is close to the brazing is nearly two feet in length and considering all the engineers were below at the time it is a marvel how they escaped. It was impossible to shut the steam off at the boiler so the vessel was brought to an anchor, and nothing could be done until the whole had escaped. Unfortunately the pipe was not served with wire, a process that has of late, owing to the high pressures required for triple expansion engines, become popular, and which, while not greatly strengthening the pipe, limits the rent and considerably checks and retards the escape of steam, thus giving those below a chance of escape. The engineers worked all night and the

following morning were able to use the steam from the remaining boiler and with the assistance of a tug the *Glenturret* steamed to Woosung, whence on arrival the injured man was promptly forwarded to Shanghai for hospital treatment. The repairs are being executed by Messrs Boyd & Co., who have the order for a new pipe.

H.B.M.'s ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL, Mr. P. L. Warren, made his official call on the Mixed Court magistrate on Monday morning at half-past ten o'clock.

WE learn that some of the old salts who are apt to gather in the neighbourhood of the Nanking Road were much disconcerted on Thursday morning by the statement in the Siciwei Observatory's *Probabilities*, that "the aestival system will persevere along the entire coast." They were convinced that no prudent mariner would go to sea and wittingly face the perseverance of the aestival system, and they felt sure that the anchorage at Woosung would be blocked with skippers who would not proceed outwards until they were fully reassured about this unknown and unexpected peril.

THE narrow gutterway in the Peiho to Tientsin now boasts of a depth of 9ft. 6in., and the bed of the river at Tientsin is lower than it has been for a number of years, which augurs well for the shipping companies. September will see the two large creeks which are being converted into canals under control; consequently it is expected that steamers may possibly reach Tientsin before the close of the season.

AN accident occurred to eight coolies working on the foundations of the new buildings of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., at the corner of Szechuen and Nanking Roads at 7.30 on Friday morning, by the scaffolding giving way. One coolie had his left arm broken and five others were badly bruised. Several foreigners assisted the police in conveying the injured men to the Shantung Road Hospital.

ON Tuesday night the houses of the Rev. Dr. Muirhead and the Rev. Nelson Bitton, of the London Mission, were broken into and valuable property stolen. There is clear proof that the robbery was perpetrated by that dangerous class, discharged servants.

THE body of a well-dressed foreigner came to the surface off the Kiukiang Road jetty about 4.30 on Thursday afternoon, and was promptly removed by the Water Police to the Pootung Mortuary.

FOUR coolies were badly injured on Thursday morning whilst engaged in pulling down the old "Bellevue" adjoining the Grand Stand, through one of the walls falling on them. Assistance was quickly rendered and on their being extricated from the debris they were conveyed to the Shantung Road hospital where they now lie on a somewhat critical condition.

A WUCHI dispatch states that a company of Ningkuo prefecture, Anhui, gentry have recently engaged Japanese mining engineers to examine some coal deposits in that prefecture, with the object of developing them, and that the Japanese engineers passed through Wuhu en route on the 9th instant.

THE port of Hankow, which has hitherto held the status of a *chéu* or market town, under the jurisdiction of the district magistrate of Hanyang, has, according to a Hankow dispatch, been now raised by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the dignity of a sub-prefecture in deference to the importance of the place.

THE *Hupio* states that a specimen field-piece of the newly-invented German quick-firing gun has recently arrived at Tientsin for the Peiyang Ordnance Bureau, which will be tried in a few days before Viceroy Yü Lu. If the piece does all that its German sponsor says it can, the Peiyang Administration will purchase thirty pieces

as a first consignment and thirty more next year.

ACCORDING to a local vernacular paper the people living outside the Lien Gate of Amoy were startled to witness pinkish-coloured rain for an hour or so during a thunderstorm on the 29th ult., in consequence of which the local wiseacres prognosticate that "there will be an era of blood and war within the next twelve months for Fukien province."

A PRIVATE letter from Wuchang gives an interesting side of the many accomplishments of H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. In a recent review of his disciplined brigade of some 6,000 men, there were pontoon bridging operations, cavalry charges, etc., as if in actual warfare, on which occasion Viceroy Chang appeared mounted on his war-horse, with pistol holsters and all, and accompanied by a large following of mounted officials personally led the cavalry operations, fording streams and dashing across pontoons at full gallop, etc. H.E. also stood in an infantry square during a cavalry charge and hugely enjoyed everything that took place. Being a Northerner, H.E. is a born horseman, and showed that he had a firmer seat than many a much younger officer on that day.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Hupao*, writing about the treatment of the Emperor Kuang Hsü at the hands of his gaolers, says: "His Majesty is now provided with three meals a day, at each of which he is only given two kinds of vegetables and a small bowl of rice, inasmuch that it is even suspected that an attempt is being made to starve and make His Majesty even weaker than he has been. To a confidential eunuch His Majesty recently said: 'My restoration to power is only a question of time, hence I am only too anxious to maintain my health and bide my time. I am only afraid that the one or two traitorous Ministers who hate me may by their machinations succeed in destroying me, and I have no means of counteracting their treachery.'"

WITH reference to the recent riots at Mêngtze, the *Hupao* remarks that the people of Yunnan have long been most hostile to the French, in fact, ever since the war in Tongking in 1884. When it, therefore, became known that the French were trying to obtain from the Viceroy of Yun-Kwei a concession in Yunnanfu, the provincial capital, for the terminus of a French railway from Tongking via Mêngtze, the hate against the French became apparently more intense. Hence when the French officer who had been to Yunnanfu on the above errand was returning to Tongking by way of Mêngtze, he and his escort were attacked by a well-armed mob and followed into Mêngtze itself. The result was that the riot became general and the Imperial Custom House was also attacked and burned and the occupants compelled to flee into the city of Mêngtze for safety. The promptness of the troops in appearing on the scene is said to have prevented a massacre, although they also were violently attacked by the mob. General Fêng, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, is now making forced marches with his troops to Mêngtze.

It will be remembered that, in addition to preparing for an expected descent of Italians upon the Chékiang seaboard the officials of that province have had to send troops to Taichou prefecture, where a powerful body of outlaws, mostly coast pirates, have been helping the inhabitants to attack the R.C. converts who had taken possession of certain temple lands claimed by the people of Taichou city. A Ningpo dispatch now states that, encouraged by their successes against the R.C. converts and the troops sent by the Ningpo mandarins to protect the converts, the Taichou malcontents have now (10th July) openly raised the flag of rebellion and

have posted proclamations throughout the prefecture calling upon the people to aid in driving out both R.C. converts and Imperial troops, and then to prepare to resist an Italian descent upon Tai-hou which rumour reports the Italians now desire to make a naval base in preference to Sunmên Bay. The dispatch further states that, although no less than 5,000 troops have been collected in Taichou prefecture for the past fortnight to crush the insurrection, no forward movement has, as yet, been made into the insurgent country although several skirmishes have taken place in which the latter have generally come off best.

It was rumoured on Friday among officials connected with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs here to the effect that the so-called Kienning riots have every prospect of being settled in the near future. With reference to the word "Kienning", it is necessary to state that, according to Chinese official language, the riots in question actually took place in the city of Kienan, which is a district city of Kienning prefecture and not in the last-named city. Hence the riots should properly be termed the Kienan riots, and not as they have usually been called "the Kienning riots." It appears, according to the above rumour, that the high provincial authorities at Foochow have offered to the British Consul there to rebuild the Church and houses of missionaries at Kienan; to indemnify the families of the murdered converts; to pay for whatever property may have been lost by missionaries, and to heavily punish the heads and chief followers of the rioters in question. The magistrate of Kienan has already been removed from office, but it seems that he will have to be responsible for the cost of rebuilding the houses destroyed as a punishment for his inability to cope with the rioters. It is believed that the British Consul has listened favourably to the above offer of the Chinese Government.

OUR native correspondent at Peking sends, under date the 3rd instant, the following:—Four prominent Taotais of your province of Kiangsu have been most strongly denounced to the Throne by the Imperial Commissioner of Investigation, Kang Yi, for a number of misdemeanours which will doubtless bring very unpleasant results to the accused officials. These are Hu Chia-chên, Salt Taotai of Kiangsu, and until quite recently acting Provincial Treasurer of Nanking; Ts'ai Chun, former Taotai of Shanghai; Shên Tun-ho, Chief Commissioner of the Commercial port of Woosung and ex-Civil Commandant of the German-modelled Tzechiang Brigade; and Ao Yang-ai, Chief Commissioner of Likin for Upper Kiangsu. To make matters worse for the delinquents, before Kang Yi's memorial was dispatched to Peking it first received the unqualified approval of Viceroy Liu who, it appears, had already sent early last spring a secret memorial to the Throne on the same subject. When Kang Yi, therefore, was sent down to Kiangsu the Empress Dowager personally reminded him of Viceroy Liu's memorial, and bade the former not to forget to investigate the conduct of the quartet above named. There are not wanting people in Peking who think that the least penalty that may be expected to be exacted on the quartet will be confiscation of property and loss of rank, which, considering the empty state of the Imperial exchequer, will be a veritable windfall to the Board of Revenue as the accused officials are credited with considerable wealth. The strict letter of the law, should the Throne consider the accusations true, would require the banishment for a term of years of the delinquent officials also.

WE are asked to state that the foundation for the statement made recently by our native correspondent at Peking with regard to four prominent Taotais of Kiangsu is of the very slightest

nature. As regards Hu Chia-chên, he has indeed been impeached by a Censor, but the charge is of no importance. Against Ts'ai Chun no charges whatever have been made. As regards Shên Tun-ho, we are told that when the Imperial Commissioner Kang Yi reached Woosung, he expressed great indignation at the forts there having been removed, as they would have prevented the Italian men-of-war anchoring at Woosung! It was explained to him that the Viceroy had decided to open Woosung as a Treaty Port, that forts and camps and magazines were not permissible in a treaty port, and that in removing the forts Shên Tun-ho had only carried out the Viceroy's orders. Against Ao Yang-ai no charges at all have been made. On the other hand, the following official news was received on Thursday from Nanking:—"Hu Chia-chên, the acting Provincial Treasurer of Nanking, although he has handed over the seals of office to the new Treasurer, Eu Shou, has not been ordered to return to his own *yamen*—the Salt Taotai's *yamen*—and it appears that he is now suspended from office awaiting the result of the Imperial Commissioner Kang Yi's denunciations to the Throne. The Likin Commissioner Ao Yang-ai, it is stated, will also be suspended in a few days to await the same result, and there are strong rumours that the other two Taotais will be called to Nanking pretty soon."

Two launches took place at 5.30 on Friday afternoon from Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s yard. One is a tow-boat, being the second of four ordered by the Chinese Eastern Railway Co., and is of the same dimensions as the *Talienwan*, the first of the contract; the other is a self-propelling water-boat for the same company of the following dimensions:—length 94ft. 6in., breadth 20ft., and depth 8ft. 9in. She is to be fitted with a compound non-condensing tandem engine. She will carry 100 tons of water, and pumps have been constructed by the builders for emptying or filling the boat in an hour. A powerful hand pump will also be fitted. The tow-boat was launched with steam up and a number of members of the Russian colony here attended the function.

A CARGO-BOAT laden with coal, belonging to Messrs. Wheelock & Co., was sunk by the s.s. *Whangpoo* whilst lying at anchor opposite the Chinese Gardens, Yangtzepoo. No lives were lost. The accident occurred about 1 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE Japanese gun-boat *Tatsuta* left here for the Pescadores on Wednesday; thence she will proceed to Japan. The Japanese gun-boat *Toku* left here on Saturday for gun practice outside of the Saddle Islands, returning three days later.

THE str. *Commonwealth*, which left New York on the 7th of May and arrived here on Monday, encountered an electrical storm on the 7th inst. and had the pole of her foremast carried away by lightning.

THE Atlantic liner *Paris*, stranded on the Cornish coast, has been abandoned to the underwriters who were preparing to make another attempt to float her.

THE Italian cruiser *Marco Polo*, Captain Inconato, leaves Woosung for Italy on Thursday next.

THE str. *Sikh* and *Indrani*, which sailed from New York on the 28th of May, left Singapore on the 8th and 11th inst., respectively, for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE s.s. *Argyll* from Liverpool and Glasgow left Singapore on the 13th inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE M.M.S. *Océanien* with the French mails of the 10th of June left Hongkong on Saturday at 6 p.m. for Shanghai.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s str. *Menelaus* left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 8th inst.

THE P. & O. str. *Bombay*, from London, left Singapore at 6 p.m. on the 12th inst. for Shanghai.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Tuesday.

THE R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst., and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Monday, the 24th idem.

H.M.S. *Waterwitch* left for Tinghai on Saturday, whence she will proceed later to Samchun Bay for surveying purposes.

The silk which left Shanghai per R.M.S. *Empress of China* on the 10th ult. arrived in New York on the 8th instant.

THE China Mutual s.s. *Tenikai* left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday morning and is due here on the 25th instant.

THE Indo-China steamer *Loongsang*, formerly the *Ebani*, left on Friday morning for Tientsin. She has during the past few weeks undergone extensive repairs and alterations. Six cargo ports for the quicker and more economical handling of freight have been cut in her sides, and the Chinese and foreign cabins and saloons have been materially improved. It is expected she will eventually be put on the Hongkong-Japan line for which she is admirably suited.

THE G.L.S. *Glenhiel* has accomplished a smart run from Foochow to Suez. She left Foochow with 4,300 tons of new season teas on the 16th ult., called at Singapore and there took in nearly 1,000 tons of cargo, and arrived at Suez on the 9th inst., completing the distance in 23 days.

THE big steamer *St. Helens*, of 2,580 tons net register, was successfully docked at the new Cosmopolitan Dock on Thursday. We were in error in stating the other day that this new dock of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd., is an enlargement of the old Collyer's Dock. It is an entirely new dock, only a small part of the old one being covered by its site. It is the largest and certainly the finest dock in Shanghai, with 24 feet 6 inches on its sill at high water springs, with three feet more in the dock itself, and it will take a vessel up to 565 feet in length.

MR. W. FERD. TYLER, Coast Inspector, has issued a Notice to Mariners, No. 343, announcing that the *Kaiser Rock* in Samah Bay has been marked by a black conical buoy, which inward-bound vessels must pass on their port hand.

OFFICIAL notification was received at the various Consulates-General from the *Doyen* on the 14th inst. of the death of the Czarovitch, and the flags were half-masted on Saturday, not on the previous day as it was the French *Fête Nationale*.

We have received the first number of *The Anti-Opium News*, a newspaper printed in English and Chinese, the official Organ of the Anti-Opium League in China. It is temperately written and well printed on white paper with illustrations. The annual subscription is 15 cents for 1 copy, \$1 for seven copies, \$5 for 50 copies, or \$10 for 100 copies, including postage.

CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has sent us the fifth number, for May '99, of his *Penny Magazine, The Work of Cranks for the Instruction of Wise Men and the Amusement of Fools*, published at La Crescent, Minnesota. We are sorry to see that age has not mitigated Citizen Train's hatred of England. The *Penny Magazine* defends Trusts and vigorously attacks Bosses all round, while this issue contains a trenchant account of "American Transgressions in the Philippines" from its Shanghai correspondent, signed A. H. Myers.

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 6th, Yokohama the 8th, Kobe the 10th, and Nagasaki the 14th inst.—The U.S. hospital steamer *Relief* went ashore on

Saratoga Spit, Tokio Bay, on the 2nd. She floated off at high tide the next day, none the worse for her grounding.—Mr. Ito, head of the Issue Department of the Bank of Japan, has been fined two months' salary for not preventing the recent theft of 5,000 yen from the Bank.—The Kobe City Council is to give Prince Henry a reception on his return there.—The Kobe District Court has sentenced Mr. Rozario of the *Kobe Shipping News* to eight days' imprisonment for libelling Mr. Pfouendes.—Captain Moses of the N. Y. K. was married at Kobe on the 5th to Miss E. A. James, daughter of Captain H. D. James.—The *City of Peking* was released from quarantine at Nagasaki on the 5th.—The Chief Inspector of South Chulla, Corea, paid \$16,000 for his post, and to raise the money pawned his commission with a Japanese. Inspectorships have now been abolished, and borrower and lender are wondering how the loan is to be repaid.—As we have already noticed, the concession to a Frenchman to build the Seoul-Wiju railway has expired by effluxion of time, but the French Minister has informed the Corean Government that he shall insist on the concession being kept in force unless only French engineers and French material are employed in the construction of the line.—There has been some considerable trouble over a lottery in Seoul in which the first fifteen prizes were unaccountably won by fifteen of the promoters.—The Bank of Japan is said to have purchased three million yen worth of the new loan, which the *Japan Mail* thinks will soon go to par.—Mr. F. J. B. E. Balmies, who was for many years in business in Yokohama and came to Nagasaki some 18 months ago, died there on the 8th, aged 51.—Prince Henry of Prussia is expected at Saseloh on the 21st, and will come thence to Nagasaki, where he will probably stay until the 25th.—The gaolers in the Nagasaki district have been taught English.—Mr. Pavloff has come to the conclusion that a serious crisis is inevitable in Corea, and Russia must be prepared to interfere. The *Nagasaki Press* says that an official document sums up the situation as follows:—"Complete anarchy is approaching in Corea. A real Government no longer exists, and if the various States still maintain their representatives at Seoul and take for a reality the Corean Government, which has become a myth, it is only owing to their desire to defer as long as possible the inevitable end."—The same paper notes the absolute accuracy of the Sicawei Observatory's forecast of the recent typhoon in Japan and says that "it is a splendid tribute to the efficacy of the work of the Jesuit Fathers in the above observatory."—The Corean correspondent of the *Nagasaki Press* says that the stories of the tortures to which the unfortunate Im Pyeng-kil was subjected, are horrible. He is now Im Pyeng-killed and beyond further torture. The correspondent speaks very favourably of the new Corean Prime Minister, H.E. Yun Yong-son.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle*:—

Tokio, 3rd July.

Prince Henry proceeded to Nikko this morning by the 9 a.m. train from Ueno. He was accompanied by only three of his officers, Mr. Nagasaki, a master of ceremony in the Imperial Household, and another gentleman. Baron Sannomiya, Viscount Soga, the President of the Japan Railway Company, and a few officials in the Imperial Household saw the Prince off at the Ueno Station. Last night the Prince gave a farewell dinner in the Shiba Detached Palace, which was attended by the Princes of Imperial family, Ministers of State, and other high officials.

Prince Henry arrived at Nikko at 2.30 p.m. Governor Mizobe and other officials and leading private individuals met the Prince at the station.

Prince Henry will return to his ship at Yokohama direct from Nikko after spending three days there. He will then visit Yokosuka, Kobe, Osaka, Kioto, Shiga, Gifu, Nara, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki.

4th July.

Prince Henry has presented 500 yen towards the fund for the relief of the poor in Tokio, and 200 yen towards the same fund at Yokohama.

5th July.

Information has reached Tokio that Prince Henry is leaving Nikko to-day to return to the *Deutschland* at Yokohama.

H.R.H. will give a dinner on board the day after to-morrow, to which a number of officers of the army and navy, the German Minister, and others will be invited.

The draft of an Imperial Ordinance relating to the residence of Chinese in the interior, as proposed by the Home Department, is now before the Cabinet. It provides that Chinese shall not be allowed to reside outside the existing Foreign Settlements without obtaining permission of the Home Minister. This shows that the Home Department is not absolutely opposed to the residence of Chinese in the interior. The draft has yet to be officially considered by the Cabinet.

The inauguration ceremony of the new political party to be called the *Teikokuto* was held to-day, when resolutions, to the effect that the party agreed in its political views with the present Cabinet were passed.

Baron Takezono Yasunaga, aged 23, who was enrolled in the army according to the Conscription Law in December 1898, and who was serving with the ambulance section of the 1st troop of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, deserted the colours last May. He was discovered by gendarmes the day before yesterday working among coolies at Asakusa, and was arrested and handed over to the military authorities.

Peking, 7th July.

The French Government has asked the Chinese Government to send troops into Yunnan for the protection of French subjects, in view of the recent disturbances at Mengtze. The Chinese Government has instructed the Viceroy of Yunnan to send the troops, but at the same time is imploring the French Government to withdraw the application.

Tokio, 8th July.

The *Deutschland* with Prince Henry on board left Yokohama at 7.30 this morning for Yokosuka, arriving there at 8 a.m. All the Japanese men-of-war fired a salute. Admiral Yamamoto, the Minister for the Navy, Admiral Ito, President of the Naval Staff Department, Admiral Same-shima, Commander of the Standing Squadron, and Admiral Ainoura, Commander of the Yokohama Port Admiralty, proceeded on board the *Deutschland* to meet Prince Henry, who, after receiving them, went on the *Fuji*. Prince Henry is to entertain Princes Kwacho and Komatsu, the Minister of the Navy, and others at dinner on the *Deutschland* this evening.

Yokosuka, 9th July.

There being signs of a gale, the departure of the *Deutschland* with Prince Henry has been postponed.

Tokio, 9th July.

A London telegram to the Specie Bank yesterday states that the new Japanese Loan bonds have improved, and the discount now stands at 1½ per cent.

THE *Kobe Chronicle* of the 10th inst. has the following notice of the recent storm:—

The storm which commenced on Friday night or Saturday morning and which continued to an early hour this morning appears to have done little damage.

Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock some fear was expressed that the western bank of the Minatogawa, at the point below the Egeyama where some damage was done

last month, would give way, as the water had risen four feet. The Hiogo and Aioibashi Police were called out and with the assistance of a number of coolies precautionary measures were taken to prevent an outburst.

A telegram from Nagasaki dispatched on Sunday states that a tidal wave has been experienced at Kagoshima, but no particulars are to hand.

A telegram from Himeji, of the same date states that the Sanyo line has been damaged by the waves between Fujin and Obatake (Suwo province) and that traffic has been suspended.

A Nagasaki dispatch of the 8th inst. reports an interruption in the telegraph communication to Tokio, Kagoshima and Karatsu, owing to the telegraph posts having been blown down in the storm which set in on the 7th inst.

At Ujina the tide is reported to have risen 15 feet. At Oita rain has been falling from the 4th inst., and the gale began on the night of the 7th. All the rivers are swollen and considerable damage has been done to houses and crops.

A report issued by the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokio, on Saturday, states that the centre of the low pressure area passed east of Naha, Loochoos, at 11 p.m. on the 6th, and advanced north-eastward at a speed of some 12 miles per hour, reaching the vicinity of Nase at 2 p.m. on the 7th and Tanegashima (an island off Kagoshima) at 6 a.m. on the 8th. At Nawa, Nase, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, and Saseho, the wind attained a force of between 15 and 23 metres per second; and at Miyasaki, Shimomoseki, Tadotsu, Osaka, and Tsu, which are further away from the centre of the disturbance, a force of between 10 and 15 metres per second was reached, with a tendency to still further increase.

Telegraph communication to Loochoo, Satsuma, Nagasaki, Hongkong, and Kumamoto was interrupted on Saturday.

We have received from the representative of Mr. J. A. Ballard, the Shanghai agent, copies of the reports for 1898 of the Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. The Profit and Loss Account of the former showed a credit of £107,700, out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend of 8½ per cent, carrying forward £22,700, the total assets of the Company amounting to £4,815,000. The balance of Profit and Loss for the year of the latter Company was £645,766; and the total funds on the 31st of December last amounted to £13,959,969.

An amusing and interesting account in the *Foochow Echo* of the voyage of the new pilot-boat *Sea Lion*, from Hongkong to Pagoda Anchorage concludes with the following note:—

"Plague is rife all over the Chinese quarters of Hongkong, east of the Clock Tower, but the European colonists have found out it is not actually contagious, and seem to regard the risks with indifference.

"The Colony is undergoing a boom in shares and ship-building at present. The war in Manila has brought in loads of dollars into the place, but the regular trade in home goods is not so flourishing."

The following notes are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 8th inst.:—

"It is small satisfaction now that all our missionaries have been driven away from their stations with their lives in their hands to learn that all is again quiet at Kienning, Kienyang, and Xening. The Viceroy sent up a deputy with 150 soldiers, and other detachments followed, making up a total force of between 400 and 500 men. It is reported that a thorough investigation has been gone into 'anent' the late troubles and that several arrests have been made. The Kienning man who was made mention of last week as endeavouring to incite the

people in Foochow city to hatred of foreigners has been caught and imprisoned. We have no information yet as to the notice the British Government are taking or intend to take of the late outrages.

"The Chinese almanac marked yesterday as *Hsiao-shu* or 'slight heat.' The same authority gives the 23rd inst. as *Ta-shu* or 'the time of 'great heat.' Taking yesterday as a sample, we have a really pleasant warm time to look forward to. Those who cannot enjoy glorious summer weather when it comes round will of course be up at Kuliang, where it is said they have to sleep under blankets and drink water icy-cold from the wells! There is no accounting for taste. Happy are those who can appreciate nice warm weather when they can get it."

We have received the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 8th inst.—It contains an interesting paper read by Mr. C. D. Tenny at a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. held at Tientsin on the 28th ult., on "Currency Reform in China." We note that Mr. Mackintosh, the Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin, was in the chair, and that in his opening remarks he advocated the adoption by China of the gold standard.—In its leading article the *P. & T. Times* seems to doubt the sincerity of the Empress Dowager's reported conversion to reform. "It is adherence neither to reform nor conservatism in principle which the Empress favours, but personal power, personal safety and comfort, and she will stick at nothing which can secure her these."—Meanwhile Kang Yüwei's books are allowed to be sold at the bookstalls again.—There are nearly 200 foreign adult visitors at Peitaiho.—At a recent fire in Kirin some 500 rooms, 27 people, and a number of animals were burnt.—Mr. P. R. Walsliam of the Customs has been appointed to Kiukiang.—The Empress Dowager has offered to reinstate the late anti-Christian Viceroy of Szechuan.—The present Viceroy at Foochow is to be made a member of the Grand Council, and will probably be succeeded by the Governor of Chkiang.—Sir Robert Hart, Bart., left Peking for Peitaiho on the 1st.—Tientsin is to have a swimming bath.—The report of the Tientsin Gas Co. for the year ended the 30th of April last shows a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of Tls. 4,094. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared, a bonus of Tls. 500 given to the Chairman, Mr. A. Poulsen, and Tls. 240 carried forward. It appears that the sum received for public lighting at Tientsin is over Tls. 3,700 less than the mere cost of the gas supplied.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 10th inst.—Eleven hundred men are employed making roads on the Kowloon Extension, and police stations are rapidly being built.—There were 16 cases of plague at Hongkong on the 7th and 14 deaths.—The Dallas and Musgrave company gave their farewell performance in Hongkong on the 7th inst.—A forty-ton steam-launch, the *Florida*, was captured by the *Princeton* and towed into Manila on the 27th ult.—There were 17 cases of plague in Hongkong on the 8th and 17 deaths.—The E. and A. steamer *Airlie* stranded on the island of East Vernon, beyond Port Darwin, at the end of June, and was expected to float off on the 9th inst.—A Committee, consisting of the Hon. A. M. Thomson, Sir T. Jackson, the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and Messrs. J. Thurburn and R. M. Gray, has been appointed to report on the subsidiary coinage question.

It will be remembered that, in the account of the incident supplied by a Canton correspondent to the *Hongkong Daily Press* (an account translated from the *Ling Hoi Po* of the 27th ult.), the mandarin in command of the fort at Bocca Tigris who fired a blank charge at H.M.S. *Plover* was reported to have excused him-

self on the plea that he mistook the vessel for an Italian man-of-war. We now learn that, while it is true that a blank charge was fired at the *Plover*, enquiries in the most authoritative quarters prove that the mandarin did not put forward the excuse attributed to him. Indeed, the relations between Italy and China are of the most friendly character and entirely exclude the possibility of such a justification having been advanced by the mandarin.

The *China Mail* of the 3rd says:—"Mr. Frank MacCullagh, formerly Editor of the *Siam Free Press*, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on his way to Japan. We understand that the *Siam Free Press*, which was once professedly an English newspaper, has thrown off all disguise, and is now a French newspaper published in English, with M. Emile Martin, a duly-qualified French journalist, as Editor. We notice that our Bangkok contemporary announces that a railway is now in course of construction from Hanoi in Tongking to Canton. We believe this is the first time the French have confessed that the railway from Langson to Lungchow is intended to reach Canton. This is another little scheme for the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to keep its official optic upon."

The following characteristic story is from "Canton Notes" in the *Hongkong Daily Press*:—

"On the 29th ultimo two junks having on board two hundred soldiers who were sent from Canton to cope with the robbers in Takonghsu, which as previously reported had been oppressed by the robbers under a leader named Foo Tsang-hoi, were attacked by about one hundred robbers at night by surprise. When the robbers arrived the soldiers were still in sound sleep, so that the robbers, being provided with such a favourable opportunity, were able to do what they liked. They set fire to the two junks and took away all the weapons, ammunition, flags, and uniforms. All the soldiers jumped overboard to make their escape and it is said about fifty of them have been killed or are missing. The robbers then put on the uniforms of the soldiers and marched to the villages to commit robberies and demand money by force."

We have received the *Seoul Independent* of the 29th ult.—The Japanese in the South of Corea are buying up all the copper cash they can get hold of, shipping the big ones to Japan to be melted down for the sake of the copper they contain, and re-selling the small ones.—The Pedlars' Guild is at work again, and is trying to get the Corean political refugees in Japan extradited, "so that they may be tried for their offences according to law."—H. M. S. *Alacrity* arrived at Chemulpo on the 21st ult. and left on the 23rd to take the British *Chargé d'Affaires* round the Corean coast ports.—The French concession for the Seoul-Wiju railway lapsed if work was not begun by the 1st inst.—The Pedlars have been appointed to guard the five wards of Seoul with apparently unlimited power after 8 p.m.—An unfortunate man named Im Pyang-kil has confessed, under torture, that he threw a bomb into Pyang Han-duk's house, and has given up the name of three hundred of his confederates, under torture.

The contiguity of Upper Burma to Yunnan invests it with a special interest nowadays, and we can recommend those who like to know what is going on there to take in the *Upper Burma Gazette*, a paper which has lately been established at Mandalay and appears three times a week. It is a well-edited journal of twelve pages, giving all the news of Upper Burma, as well as much general Indian and other news, and costs 40 rupees a year with postage.

In India and Ceylon the Chambers of Commerce are vigorously demanding a re-

duction in the cable rates, and considering that in unity there is strength have decided to seek the co-operation of the Chambers in the Straits and China. At the time of the Buda Pesth conference in 1896 efforts were made to obtain lower rates, but without success. The Eastern Telegraph Company, who were interested most largely, were the most powerful objectors on that occasion, and they endeavoured to make out that a reduction of 6d. a word, supposing no increase in traffic resulted would mean a loss of £50,000 a year. But, as it is pointed out, a small reduction like that would be a mistake, for it would not lead to much increase in telegrams. What is wanted is a substantial reduction, say, to one half of the present cost, or even less than that. Some time ago the Bombay Chamber of Commerce argued that the exorbitant charge made between India and the mother country imposed a tax on the foreign trade of the dependency of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and that was disproportionate to the maximum gross profits of that trade, and to the actual cost of the services. During the last 23 years no effective reduction on the tariff has been made in respect to the telegrams between India and England.

RATEPAYERS here will be interested in the following extract from *Truth* of the 1st ult.:-

"Very satisfactory" must be the verdict of the St. Pancras ratepayers, after a perusal of the report of their Electricity Committee for the past twelve months. During that period no less a sum than £38,266 was received from consumers in the parish, a result which is nearly £5,000 in excess of the income earned during the previous year; and, notwithstanding a reduction from 5d. to 4d. per unit in the rates charged for public lighting and the supply to public buildings, the net profit on the year's trading was £4,175. Still more surprising are the results achieved in this direction by the Hampstead Vestry. The accounts of their electric light trade show a net profit for the past year of £8,339—equivalent to 6.65 per cent on the capital outlay. If there are any London parishes still hesitating as to the expediency of starting electric light works, these facts should clear up their doubts once and for all.

THE *Spectator* of the 20th of May says:—"Last Sunday the Zulus now appearing at Earl's Court were taken out to see the sights of London, and the summary of their impressions given in Monday's *Chronicle* by one who accompanied the party is both entertaining as well as instructive. The attitude of the savages was not of unlearned wonder. They were evidently depressed by the blackness of London. 'I never dreamt,' said one old man, 'that any kraal could be so great and beautiful, but it is black—black as night. In the underground city it must be blacker still,'—for they are convinced from the sight of so many people descending flights of steps at stations, etc., that there is another and greater London lying beneath the streets. The statues—except one of a Mercury—left them cold, but the lions in Trafalgar Square provoked the comment that it would be useless to face beasts of such huge proportions. Of the virtues of the police they have evidently already heard, one old Zulu informing his son as they passed Scotland Yard: 'It is here that the people dwell who know everything. They find that which is lost, and they put bad men into dark holes. They are much mightier than our witch-doctors.' The picture-posters, we learn, caused 'much waving of sticks and taking of snuff,' behaviour which we hope may be interpreted as expressing approval of the labours of Mr. Richardson Evans."

AN American paper has the following telegrams about the *Paris*:—

Coverack (Cornwall), 10th June.

The American line steamer *Paris*, which ran on the rocks off the Manacles on May 21st is now known to be doomed. A south-easterly wind is blowing, bringing in heavy seas which are driving the steamer astern landwards. Her boilers have shifted, her false bottoms are gone and the divers are unable to work. The officers of the steamer leave here to-day. With the exception of about a dozen men who remain with the captain and three officers, the crew of the *Paris* have left her.

The quartermaster who was on deck when the steamer struck says he saw a warning flare from a pilot-boat, but that it was not interpreted as a sign that the *Paris* was in a dangerous position. The ship's helm was merely starboarded in order to clear the pilot-boat, and the west-north-west was immediately resumed. He adds that but for this temporary alteration the *Paris* would have sunk alongside the *Mohegan*.

New York, 10th June.

Mr. Wright, the Vice-President of the American line, said to-day that the company had decided to build a ship to replace the *Paris*. "We shall probably build it in the United States," he added, "if American shipyards are not too busy to take the order. I do not know to what company we shall go. In fact, absolutely no details have been decided on as yet." It is said that a vessel equal to the *St. Louis* and the *St. Paul* will be built to cost \$2,000,000, in this country, and that she could be built for something less abroad.

FROM a study of advertisements in a Kobe paper we find that there are two "Tansans," one, the original, of which a foreigner is the proprietor, and the other which is pushed by a Japanese. The foreigner in an advertisement cautions the public to buy the original "Tansan," to which the Japanese replies in the following remarkable specimen of "English as she is wrote":—

The above signed hitherto have got a license for using the trade mark, which have been subscribed by the Commercial and Agricultural Department of our central Government since dated 4th April, 1898, and for its sale over all the countries Mr. S. Fukami was standing to work as sole Agent.

But we have suddenly been caught by an unhappily accident, which is that Wilkinson an English subject who have appeared to the Kobe Kusaibansho against our business with his unjustly opinion which have resulted with fruitless.

We understand there is no one to mistake to discern a couple of imaginary god for single body of Niwo as Wilkinson. We never thought that our trade mark have injured Wilkinson's trade mark, because our trade mark keeps four characters 標商錄登 in its circles while Wilkinson's have none, moreover, we have chemical description and explanation of remark in the letter which fitted on the bottle.

After long discussion in the court impartiality Judgment have been sentenced to both party that we are right while Wilkinson unjustness.

Our all dearest customers! Please favour us with your kindly orders more than ever.

THE *British Weekly* of the 25th of May last has an interview with the Rev. Marshall Hartley, who had just returned to England, from an eight months' tour in China, Ceylon, and India. The interviewer writes:—"Mr. Hartley spoke with admiration of the resources of the Yangtze Valley, in which many of the Wesleyan stations are situated. The climate is fine, and the country has great natural wealth. 'The Germans,' he said, 'are pushing their trade very much in this valley, and there

is some danger that the pliable, pushing German will oust the blunt and unyielding Briton. Travelling one day on a river boat with a Chinese merchant from Ichang, I had an opportunity of learning what the Chinese themselves think on this point. My companion was an educated man of wealth and position, and he spoke English well. In the course of our talk, he said, 'Your English firms and their representatives will soon be completely ousted by the Germans if they do not improve their manners. I, for instance, am going to make purchases at Shanghai. If I go to an English merchant's office, I shall be civilly received, and the merchant will ask what I want. If he happens to have the particular goods in stock, he will sell them. If not, he will simply say, 'Sorry I can't supply you,' and will bow me out of the room. Now a German would receive me with effusion. He would offer me a cigar and see that I had a comfortable seat. He would discuss my affairs as minutely as if they were his own, and would put himself to any trouble to gratify my smallest wish.'"

THE *Bureau Veritas Monthly List*, published on the 1st of June, of wrecks and casualties recorded in April last, announces that 72 sailing-vessels were reported as totally lost; 26 by stranding, one by collision; while 4 foundered, 10 were abandoned, 22 were condemned, and 9 were missing. No less than 139 sailing-vessels were damaged: 29 by stranding, 30 by collision, one by fire, 27 by leaks, and 52 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 32; 14 by stranding, 3 by collision; while 3 foundered, 10 were condemned, and 2 were missing. The steamers damaged were 261: 65 by stranding, 72 by collision, 11 by fire, 3 by leaks, 33 by stress of weather; while 77 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

UNDER the heading "China," the influential New York journal the *Sun* has the following short leading article:—

THE following is the beautiful epitaph written by Miss Frances Power Cobbe for the stewardess of the steamer *Stella* who was drowned in the wreck of that vessel on the Casquets:—

"In Memory of
The Heroic Death
of

MARY ANNE ROGERS,
Stewardess of the 'Stella,'

Who,

Amid the confusion and terror of shipwreck,
Aided all the passengers under her charge
To quit the vessel in safety;
Giving her own life-belt to one who was
unprotected.

Summoned in her turn to make good her
escape,
She refused;

Lest she might endanger the heavily-laden
boat.

Cheering the departing crew
With the friendly cry of 'Good-bye!
Good-bye!'

She was seen, a few moments later,
As the 'Stella' went down
Lifting her arms upwards with the prayer,
'GOD HAVE ME!'

Then sank in the waters with the sinking
ship.

Actions such as these—
Steadfast performance of Duty in the face
of death,

Ready self-sacrifice for sake of others,

Reliance on God,—

Constitute the glorious heritage of our
English race.

They deserve perpetual commemoration;
Because

Among the trivial pleasures and sordid
strife of the world

They recall to us for ever

The nobility and love-worthiness of human
nature."

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE FICTION OF WILLIAM BLACK.

12th July.

A GREAT judge once classified witnesses as liars, great liars, and scientific experts: we think his lordship for the nonce forgot those who indite the notices of the dead. In our experience, tombstones flaunt the biggest falsehoods, and the writer of the obituary notice follows closely on the composer of the epitaph. Rarely in these days of panegyric do we see a good man and his work get less than their desert: it is because we think William Black an exception that we tardily venture a word or two in his praise. Posterity, that unfailingly just judge, will give Black his proper niche in the Temple of Fame, but that is no reason why the generation to whose pleasure he so long and so honourably ministered should fail to record its gratitude. If we might indulge in an Irish quibble on a grave subject, we should say Mr. Black was unfortunate in the time of his death. His shade and reputation were eclipsed by the *manes* of Gladstone: in death as in life the Great Commoner dwarfed everything else.

William Black shot up like a meteor in the early seventies, and for a whole decade held his own with the best English fiction writers extant. When we state that George Eliot, Charles Reade, Blackmore, Geo. Macdonald, Meredith, Trollope, and Mrs. Oliphant were then in the very zenith of their fame, there is presumptive evidence that the newcomer had intrinsic merit as well as extrinsic luck. It is a recognised difficulty in the dramatist's art to get the smell of hay across the footlights. Mr. Black compassed the analogous feat of exhaling from his books the free ozone of the Atlantic and the moors. He took his readers into Ultima Thule and other marine and desert places and there revealed to them much of the beauty of nature. In the following of Sir Walter, he found that scenery made a lovely frame for fiction: he had the painter's learning as well as the artist's passion, and it was only his wonderful success with the pen that made him lay aside the brush both as a profession and a pleasure.

Black like Turner was no mere *dilettante* observer of sunshine and storm; he went to sea in his tiny yachts and gained his power by looking into the very jaws of death. Some of his chapters fairly dazzle the attentive reader by their gorgeous brilliance of colour; their literature seems to invade the domain of music in imaginative pictorial force. His landscapes are surpassed by his seascapes, and both by the beatific grandeur of his heavens. As one of his own minor characters says, "he

brings natural scenery and nature herself indoors." With the exception of a few intense lines in Burns and Richard Jefferies we know nothing in pen-and-ink which excels Black at his best. If he live, it will be as a literary landscapist. His great service to his own generation lay in revealing the everyday glory which surrounds us and in persuading us of the extreme beauty of our native land.

Mr. Black's gamut apart from scenery was not extensive, but it was very good. He gave us Scots of a special type without that terrible incubus the vernacular. Like Stevenson and Mrs. Oliphant he kept clear of the dialectic orgies of the Kailyarders,—we had almost written Kail-runners. He discovered the modern Highland laird and gillie, and made much of them. His keen sense of fun is seen not only in witticism but in the more amusing form of incident. The escapades of the Whaup and his brothers, and of the girls in the Camberwell boarding-school are as good as anything we have in our juvenile literature. His men are sound, wholesome fellows, far removed from paragons, and all qualified with human failings; they are brave manly gentlemen, not a few of them showing a bias to Marcus Aurelius and to Scotch and German metaphysics.

Black's women, especially his earlier creations, were delightful; they have a dash of the fascinating power of Mr. Meredith's *divas*, and of the altruism of Sir Walter Besant's clever heroines; and they are always lovable, womanly women. Bell von Rosen, Violet North, Catherine Cassilis, and Sheila Mackenzie become our permanent mental possessions. We confess ourselves a more loyal subject ever since we knew the Queen shared our love for that sweetest of unroyal princesses, Sheila of Borva. Her Majesty ordered a portrait to be painted of the handsome Highland lady who was the prototype of the *Princess of Thule*. We regard this delightful book as Black's masterpiece, though we know that the *Daughter of Heth* and *Madcap Violet* contain some finer passages. Mr. Ruskin honoured with his discriminating praise the *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*. It was of this literary diorama and very original book that an acute critic remarked that there were no adventures whatever in it, and that the moon shone o' nights seven weeks in succession. The book did for the Midlands much that the *Lady of the Lake* did for the Trossachs; it sent coaches innumerable through the prettiest scenery in England, that of the Shakespeare country and the Lakes. Black also popularised the small yacht, and it is due to him that countless "White-Wings" now sail the summer Western Seas.

Black overworked his vein; though he continued to write good fiction for twenty years after his great period, it lacked both the freshness and merit of his early output. No language is equal to the strain of repetition; even English with all its wealth of synonyms jades ear and eye if its superlatives are marshalled out in impressive sequence in book after book. Mr. Black found imitators, among others Clark Russell, and natural scenery as the vehicle or running footman of fiction was run to ruin. Folk began to tire of—"lo! lo! bands of pale saffron and lilac gray were pierced by shafts of opalescent light from below; while the higher air frowned with purple-backed clouds, the pall-bearers of the coming storm." The mystic geography of Corrievechan, Tobermory, and the Lewis lost its quaint novelty, and readers began to skip. It is a melancholy truth that glory and beauty, like the prayer of the Pharisee, under the baneful influence of *du Capo* may become fustian. We once counted the varieties of that modest colour yeleft gray in a few pages of one of Mr. Black's later books: we found nine—ethereal, green, lilac, mystic, pale, silver, soft, warm, and yellow. But let our last words be eulogy and not criticism.

If the utilitarian who causes two blades of grass to supersede one is a human benefactor, surely a meed of praise is due to the literary craftsman, who sweetens human life and helps to banish sorrow. Mr. Black's fiction is clean and wholesome throughout; his work gives delight and hurts not. He was no faddist, and held no brief for this or that social evil; veiled pruriency and the eternal sex questions are entirely absent from his books. In his work there is no "hill-top;" his success was genuine, and independent of the adventitious aids of puffing, log-rolling, and appealing to crude prejudices on religious subjects. He wrote with the one object of giving pleasure, and gave it. In these days when so much talent goes to the writing of fiction it is impossible to say if Black's books will live; production is now so bulky that only the very best can possibly survive, and we fear to pronounce William in the immortals. On the other hand we have no doubt of the great merits of the delightful novels we have already named, and we urgently commend them to those young readers who wish to know only the best of the Victorian era.

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are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.
2 alt 7

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

13th July.

THE minutes that we publish this morning of the meeting of the Municipal Council on the 5th instant treat of several subjects of importance, and it is quite possible that in this hot weather many of our readers, confident that the interests of the Settlement are in safe and careful hands, are indisposed to read through two columns of small print with a lot of figures in them.

The minutes open with the monthly report of the Health Officer, who draws attention to the fact that seven new cases of tuberculosis were reported in June, which "indicates a serious danger among us." Medical science recognises now that tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and Dr. Stanley remarks in his report that "it is especially for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis that care is taken for the protection of the food supply, and one of these measures is the provision of proper shops and markets for the purpose of obtaining clean food." He goes on to say:—

Were the public aware of the filthiness of the butchers', poultry, game and vegetable shops which are in Chinese hands and would see for themselves the filth which collects under the wooden floors, the nastiness of their ice-chests, and the general unhealthiness both in conditions and management of their shops, they would insist on their 'boys' buying food from the new Public Market, where the shops are as perfect as modern sanitation can make them.

The new Foreign Market on the Maloo is large enough for the supply of all foreign residents with food of a perishable nature.

One thing alone should be sufficient in the eye of a foreigner to condemn the outside shops, namely, the ineradicable habit which the Chinese have of living, feeding, and sleeping among the food-stuffs which foreigners eat. Unless, however, efforts are made by the foreign public themselves for their own protection, the full benefit to public health of the new Foreign Market on the Maloo will not be effected.

The efforts that they have constantly made in the direction of the protection of the Public Health will be remembered in the future as a dominant note in the work of this and the previous Councils. As Dr. Stanley says in another report which appears later on in to-day's minutes, "the principle should be maintained that the power of the Municipal Council to deal with matters relating to the health of the inhabitants is supreme." He refers again to the filthiness of the shops from which our food comes, and there can be no doubt that many of the summer diseases that we attribute to our much-abused climate are due to the insanitary condition of our food before it comes into our kitchens. Dr. Stanley urges that in the new Maloo Market there is room for all the shops from which our food supply is procured, and the gist of his report is

that the Council should take it upon themselves to prohibit the purchase of food of a perishable nature anywhere else than at the new Maloo Market. "Public Health should not suffer on account of a few property owners being deprived temporarily of shop rents or of the shopkeepers being given the trouble of moving..." The Chinese object to the market because they cannot live in the same place with their goods, but to the foreign consumer this is an advantage. I am of opinion that, unless a clean sweep is made of those butchers, poulterers, and vegetable dealers who have insanitary shops, the value of the New Market to the foreign public will be to a great extent thrown away." The Council have so far done their part, but they must have the co-operation of the community. The public at home are horrified from time to time with stories of how the poor have to buy their food from costermongers who keep their stocks in the rooms in which they live and sleep; while many of us who are in comparatively affluent circumstances allow our boys to get our food from shops in which the Chinese proprietors live and sleep. If housekeepers would, as Dr. Stanley says, go and see the places from which their supplies come, and then go and see the contrast afforded by the New Market, there would be no doubt about the immediate success of the new building.

Returning to the reports, we find a favourable analysis of the Shanghai Waterworks Company's water. In the old days when the sailing-ships used to fill up their fresh-water tanks from the Yangtze, it was proverbial that when this water was once settled, there was no better water in the world. Dr. Stanley comments on the purity of the Yangtze water, and says: "This would appear to confirm the belief of the Chinese that the Yangtze water is of such great purity that they readily drink it without boiling." Dr. Stanley mentions that "even with an incoming tide the Huangpu water is considerably inferior in purity to that of the Yangtze." To put it in figures, he mentions that while the Waterworks water contains 28,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre, water collected the same day at the mouth of the Yangtze contained 7,200 only. Undoubtedly, as we suggested not long ago, the Waterworks Company will have before long to move their intake from the Huangpu to the Yangtze.

It will be noted that a Chinese went through the Pasteur treatment during the month of June for prophylactic purposes. It is recorded that the singing of coolies engaged on making foundations is to be entirely prohibited after the 15th instant, and the Press may congratulate itself on having materially

assisted in getting this nuisance abolished. We note that the tenders for the Tramway Concession were to be opened on Tuesday last. The unlucky Shooting Committee incident "bobs up serenely" once more, and we cannot doubt that the public generally will approve the decision of the Council "that no further action is called for in this matter." Finally comes the decision of the Council to erect a gravestone at the public charge to the memory of the late Mr. G. R. Corner, which will be universally approved; though his memory will long be kept green by the Public Gardens themselves, which he tended with such assiduous and loving care.

"SOLDIERIN'."

14th July.

*"Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi, sed omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro."*

"There lived many brave men," says Horace, "before Agamemnon, but they have gone down to their long night unwept and unknown, because they had no divine poet to sing of them." Our soldiers, as brave, are more fortunate than the predecessors of Agamemnon; they have seldom wanted a divine poet to record in immortal verse their constant heroism. Rudyard Kipling, who is the real poet laureate of modern England in all its phases, though an elegant trifler wears the official bays, is emphatically the poet of the British soldier, and more intimately of the British soldier in India. He has made Britons all over the world understand, as they never did before, what the British soldier in India is, how he lives and moves and has his being, his carelessness in peace and his heroism in war, his temptations, his longings, and his impressions of the world around him. Nor is it only the British-born soldier that Kipling has painted to us to the life. His native comrades, his native enemies, in India or in Africa, the camp-followers that wait upon him, the elephants and camels and mules that bring him his supplies, Kipling has entered into all their natures so thoroughly, that when we have read his poems we feel that we too have lived with Tommy Atkins in camp and on service, on the North-West Frontier, in Burma, and on the African sands. Every true poet is the expression of his time; the poetaster amuses himself with obsolete fashions, rondels and triplets, and imitations of antiquated forms; to the true poet the form that suits the feeling of the day comes spontaneously, and if contemporaries adopt similar forms, it is not necessarily that they are imitators, but that they are moved also by the spirit of the time. Tennyson believed himself an inventor, though he did not

originate the metre of *In Memoriam*, and he was not too dignified to complain of those whom he called his imitators. He says in his little poem, *The Flower*:—

"Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed.
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed. . .

"Then it grew so tall
It wore a crown of light,
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night. . .

"Read my little fable :
He that runs may read.
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed."

The author of the little volume whose title is at the head of this article, "J. A. N." (John Renton Denning), it would be unjust to call an imitator of Kipling, for even if he "got the seed" from Kipling, the flowers, his verses, have a character of their own. There are twenty-five poems in this book of 68 pages, published by the Indian Textile Journal Co., Ltd., Bombay, and admirers of Kipling will be glad to have and to read these poems. The first poem in the book will show the writer's quality:—

THE PIPERS OF DARGAL.

*So they made them a song of the Pipers :
the Pipers of dread Dargai,
The Pipers who played the slogan when
the Gordons marched to die!
They made them a song of the Pipers, but
the minstrel's art was vain
To echo the note of battle that rang
through the Pipers' strain!*

For the kilts swung out o' the cover
As the cheers rang up to the sky,
And the slogan burst like a tempest
From the Pipers at Dargai !
With the bare, bright steel behind them
And the darkness of Death to blind them,
When the hail of its wrath should find them,
They stepped them forth to die !

They stepped them forth to the music
Of mountain and Highland glen,
And a vision of home and country
Burst over their senses then !
The scent o' the Highland heather,
The mist and the Highland weather,
The love and the life together,
That leap in the hearts o' men !

They stepped and they never faltered,
They piped and they never swayed,
Through the path of a grim, red battle
With the lilt of a big parade !
Yea one with his legs shot under
Sat down 'mid the fire and thunder,
And still to the world's wide wonder
The "Cock o' the North" he played !

Brave pipers of Bonnie Scotland,
Ye ha' piped for the "Gordons Gay"
The blast of a mighty slogan
That never shall pass away,
While the tale of our Empire story
From the lips of the young and hoary
Still stirs with its battle glory
The pulse of a mortal day !

There are other poems dealing with Tommy Atkins and his loves and his wives, all written with a thorough appreciation of the soldier's feelings from the inside not entirely from the outside. There are a couple of very touching and what we may call really illuminating letters, one "From Atkins in India to ex-Atkins at Home,"

and the other the reply. There is a capital account in rhyme of a Tug-of-War, "How we pulled 'B,'" and a very pathetic poem on "Khartoum." The report of the sale by auction in London recently for a large sum of the bugle on which the late Trumpet-Major Joy sounded the order for the Balaklava Charge, is the occasion of a fine poem headed "The Bugle of Balaklava," of which the following is the concluding verse:—

Thy legend is writ for ever for the eyes to
come to read,
And clear is thy clarion music for our
sons unborn to know,
While battle and faith in battle is the last
and the highest creed
For the children of men to cherish in the
lust of their strength below !
Yet ever behind the battle is the way of
the unknown God,
The riddle of weal and weeping, the
curse of an ancient ban,
And the clouds of our brightest glory rise
up from a blood-soaked sod,
Where the proof of our stainless honour
is the life of a fellow man !

"The Regimental Bhustie" will remind Kiplingites of "Gunga Dinn," and not altogether to the disadvantage of the more recent poet; and there is a very fine poem headed "Saragari," founded on an incident which occurred nearly two years ago, when 21 Sepoys of the 36th Sikhs, with no white officer with them, held the fort of Saragari against a large body of Afridis until every man was killed. "One brave fellow held out in the guard-room, and killed twenty of the enemy. He could not be conquered, and at last was burned at his post." There are only three verses in this poem:—

Just for a moment, while the storm
sweeps on,
The world rings out thy name, un-
known before,
One lightning flash of battle—then are
gone
Thy heroes to Eternity ! No more
For Britain's sake they stand Death's
verge upon,
To face the scrambling hordes which
overbore
Their ebbing strength—but not the
spirit high
Which mingles with the blast, while rolls
the tempest by !

Through the fierce day, from early morn,
the strife
Against their little fortress rose and
fell :
Fanatic hatred, keener than the knife—
The rattling shot—the shout—the
maddened yell !
The thirst—the hunger—for the pent-
up life
That nobly for the Empire fought, and
well !
Unconquerably strong—a martyr band
Whose glory streams afar from Death's
grim borderland !

And he—the last of all—who stood alone,
A solitary form sublime to see,
Whose loyal Sikh mother-tongue with
dying groan
Was still a shout of stainless victory !
Oh ! Empire-planting Britain, didst thou
own
No other sons to die as these for thee,
Still mightst thou scroll upon thy stand-
ard wide
"Judge of my rule by them that for me
fought and—died !"

As long as Indian native soldiers will fight and die for the Queen as these and so many others of their comrades have done, no Power will easily turn us out of our great Asiatic dependency.

THE BROWETT FORESHORE CASE.

15th July.

It is possible that many Ratepayers, and especially these whose residence in Shanghai does not extend over any great number of years, may have read the report of the trial in the above case and mentally set it down as a somewhat trivial matter, whose issue could have but little interest for the average "plain man." Older residents, however, and more particularly those who have jealously watched over the gradual growth of the commonweal, who have devoted time and care to safeguarding its rights and to establishing, *tant bien que mal*, its civic foundations, these recognise clearly the fact that no heavier blow has been struck at the fabric of our local Government than that contained in the judgment given in the Court of Consuls on Tuesday last.

That our complicated and unique system of government rests on peculiarly light foundations, we know; that our Regulations afford no satisfactory or solid basis for permanent administration, has been sufficiently demonstrated in the past. The entire system, built up of expedients, compromises, and temporising makeshifts, has worked satisfactorily enough, when all is said, until now, but the fact is chiefly due to the *bonne entente* which has always existed among the several nationalities here represented and to the existence in Shanghai's earlier days of a certain spirit of easy-going *camaraderie* in public affairs, something of which is being gradually lost in the rapid development and competition of to-day. With the ever-growing foreign population, the Model Settlement has to face new conditions, incurs new risks and responsibilities, and for this very reason requires every protection that legislation can afford for the safeguarding of vested interests, public and private. With the greatly increased value of property in our midst and in the absence of full and conclusive definition of its rights and liabilities, it was inevitable that legislation should, in due season, result; inevitable too, that as it proceeded, the latent inadequacy of our system should be exposed. Under happier auspices it is possible that the defects in the machinery of our form of local government, remaining inactive, might possibly have continued unchallenged for some time to come, but the judgment now given in the Browett foreshore case has suddenly brought us

face to face with the precarious condition of our body politic in a manner which cannot but give food for anxious thought. We realise at a glance how impossible from the outset was that well-meaning "experiment" adopted in the form of the Court of Consuls in 1869, and we perceive how vitally essential it is that such a Court, dealing with the weighty issues of to-day and of the future, should be, not a tribunal from whose judgments there is no appeal, but a Court of first instance only. With our perception of these things there is also a feeling of grateful surprise that the revelation has been spared us for so long; but the risk to the best interests of the commonwealth from a continuance of the existing system has become one which it is impossible to regard with equanimity. It is evident that as the community grows, the value of its public rights gains correspondingly in importance. That the founders of our Settlement recognised this fact and attempted to provide for it, is apparent from the spirit, if not from the oft-disputed letter, of Land Regulation VI. The text of that Regulation has already formed the subject of much discussion and litigation, and in the most notable instance, the Ince case, H.M.'s Privy Council was appealed to in regard to the public rights over all beach-grounds and foreshores, with the result that these were admitted and partially defined. At the present moment another test case, that of the "Council v. McMurray," is under appeal to the Privy Council, with the object of defining the extent of the public rights, under the same Regulation; to compulsory acquirement of land for roads. (It should be noted, *en passant*, that in both these questions the foreign renter is presumably aware of the legal liabilities under which road-land or foreshore ground is purchased, and that the exercise of public rights over these cannot therefore be held to bear heavily on any but the native seller.)

In endeavouring to obtain a clear definition of the public rights in these far-reaching matters a considerable amount of money and much time has been expended. The questions involved are in themselves extremely intricate and delicate, calling for the exercise of the highest legal ability and involving issues of the most vital importance: yet in the present case, which itself has been before the public in one form or another for several years, we find one of these rights, one which has been successfully upheld by the highest Court in Great Britain, lightly thrown away at a summer morning's sitting of the Court of Consuls! And from this judgment, be it observed, there exists under the present system, no right

of appeal. It is here that the *crux* of the position lies and with this point we propose to deal fully later on. We have no desire to criticise the individual members of the Court, unless it be for the almost indecent haste with which the judgment was given a few hours after the pleadings; no member of the Consular Body is responsible for the system which places men without special legal training or local knowledge, in the peculiarly anomalous position of having to express a final and binding decision on intricate legal questions, whose solution affects the welfare of a great community. The position has always been recognised as unique: it will require to become obsolete before any degree of stability in the matter of public and private rights can be attained.

The Browett case decision is of such momentous importance to the community that we propose to deal with it in a further article, regarding, first, those points therein which appear to us to be arbitrary and contrary to the charter of our civic privileges, and second, the immediate effect of the judgment itself upon the present and future interests of the Settlement. Finally we propose to consider by what means, if any, the position may be remedied, so that the rights of future generations of Ratepayers may be defined and protected.

Review.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS. (FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OF JUNE.)

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 8th ult. has a very interesting notice of a study of England and the English, *Le Colosse aux Pieds d'Argile—The Colossus with the Feet of Clay*—by a M. Jean de la Poulaine, who has long been a resident in England, recently published in Paris. M. de la Poulaine holds that England is a Colossus, but that a vigorous push will upset us. We have been conquered once by the French, i.e., the Normans, who were not French, and the precedent may be easily repeated, according to M. de la Poulaine. The British Throne is tottering to its fall under the blows dealt by the growing strength of the Republican idea, and the Diamond Jubilee celebration was an expiring but fruitless effort of a decaying aristocracy to bolster up the monarchy. Our army is not worth its salt. The officers are ignorant and have no military air. The non-coms. are fairly good, but the privates are "the dregs of the population." As to our navy:—

The case of the navy is just as bad, not to say a good deal worse. By a judicious selection of criticisms—and Heaven knows that the naval critic is no rare bird in our midst—M. de la Poulaine proves to demonstration that the British fleet is quite the most curious collection of old tubs that ever set out to meet the fate of the three men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl. His competence as a critic of our naval defences may be gathered from the following passage:—"In the event of a defeat of the fleet the country would be at the mercy of the first invader, because the English coast is, so to speak, totally unprovided with serious defences, and even the coast of the Channel is

only protected by two or three second-class fortresses." Our critic is evidently unaware that we pin our faith on the fleet, and that, once the command of the sea is lost, the invader need not take the trouble to invade, but might just sit down and wait until we were starved out. However, as "the Englishman of to-day, whose warlike instincts are not very remarkable, is hardly the man required to maintain such an Empire as the British," it really cannot matter much whether he puts his trust in fleets or forts—his doom is equally inevitable. No sooner did the first shock come than Ireland and Wales (!) would rise against him, and the prudent Scot would range himself on the winning side. What a pity that, in these auspicious circumstances, France should have missed the splendid opportunity afforded by the Fashoda crisis for finishing once for all with the "enemies of the human race"! In conclusion, we will only say to M. de la Poulaine that, while he is quite justified in criticising our defects—which are not wanting—he would do well to remember the admirable *mot* of a countryman of his own, the late M. de Tallemand, which tells us the profound truth that "*tout ce qui est exagéré est insignifiant*."

In its issue of the 9th ult. the same paper has the following remarks on the deadlock in the Transvaal:—

A compromise between fighting and not fighting, which ends in merely threatening to fight, is unworthy of a Great Power, and, further, it will not move the obstinate old man of Pretoria a single inch. We have bluffed for all we are worth against him already, and he has seen through our game with unerring astuteness. But if we are to go to war, what is it to be about? That is a difficulty which the enthusiasts for the undoing of Majuba never condescend to meet. We cannot very well pick a quarrel with President Krüger because the Outlanders, who ought by rights to be citizens of the country whose revenue they supply, are politically helots. Their treatment has been abominable; their position may be, as Mr. Chamberlain says, intolerable, but the Convention remains unbroken. Other infractions of that elastic document, such as the dynamite monopoly, have been tacitly condoned by us; as to the latest, the Coolie Law, it is beyond dispute that the opinion of the Outlanders sides rather with the Government of the Transvaal than with the humanitarians at home. A pretext for war, then, would take some finding, apart altogether from such an elementary consideration as the position of the Outlanders while we were concentrating our troops. With their water-supply under Boer control, with the mines indefensible, they must, nevertheless, form the gravest of obstacles to active belligerency. And then there are the sentiments not only of the English but of the Dutch throughout South Africa to be considered as well. In spite of the sedition spouted at Burgersdorp, there can be no doubt of the loyalty of the element in Cape Colony which is represented by the Schreiner Ministry. If, however, a single rifle-shot was fired, that good-will would be changed to latent hostility, and the Free State burghers would, in all probability, go a long step further still. It is not so much a question of winning or losing, as of breeding race hatreds that would endure for many generations. As between a choice of admitted evils, the Government would appear then, to adopt the wiser course in risking for the present the disappointment of the Outlanders, rather than the setting of white against white. Mr. Chamberlain's new situation, to conclude, is only the old situation in a new phase, and we ought not to strike upon it just yet, still less to threaten without striking. That would be the worst mistake of all, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not be decoyed into it by the more impetuous among their supporters.

Also from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the 5th ult., we take the following extract on the subject of the recent judgment of the French Court of Cassation:—

The French Press, with the inevitable exceptions of the *Libre Parole*, the *Intransigeant*, and the *Echo de Paris*, appears to have taken the judgment of the Court of Cassation in excellent part. Even the anti-revisionists are obliged to confess that the interests of

public tranquillity are paramount, and that the continuance of the anti-Dreyfusite agitation would be uncommonly poor patriotism. Besides, as M. Drumont ruefully confessed yesterday, what is the good of putting yourself out, if the Army will not move? That benign gentleman was prepared to drag the Jews by their noses through Paris if he could have found a single French officer with a spark of manhood in him. But, since they all remain sullenly in barracks, he is obliged to hope against hope that the new Court-martial will confirm the judgment of its predecessor. The position, as the *Spectator* has remarked, is very like that of stalemate. The army, hopelessly compromised by the General Staff, is unable to stir a finger. The Government, none too certain of the feeling of the country, fumbles along from day to day. That scene on the racecourse at Auteuil is not calculated to calm the public nerves. The persons responsible—if such a word can be used—for the disgraceful attack on President Loubet are not of the sort that form the backbone of a revolution. They were composed of the hangers-on of M. Déroulède, the Royalist youth and the members of the fashionable clubs, or as they prefer to call themselves, and not unhappily, *le snobisme*. As the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* unkindly reminds them, they did not cut the most heroic of figures at the fire in the Rue Jean Goujon. Baron Christiani and his fellow-fribbles, succeeded, nevertheless, in mobbing the President, and even in assaulting him; the police were none too zealous in their arrests, because "the Central Brigade is anti-Dreyfusard;" and the *Soir* promptly came out with a contents-bill headed "M. Loubet hunted from the Racecourse." That was a monstrous exaggeration, of course; but it was near enough for the purposes of sensational journalism. The President, to quote the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, "departed after the first great race. He left at a stormy time, was pale, and seemed a good deal cut up." It was not heroic, and unfortunately the head of the Republic ought emphatically to be possessed of resolution at this pinch. For these brainless fashionables were the froth of the Boulangist movement, and it is the resuscitation of Boulangism, none the less mischievous because it is leaderless, that menaces the Republic so nearly.

The *Times* of the 5th ult. has a very interesting letter from Mr. R. S. Gundry, Hon. Sec. of the China Association, covering a memorandum of a project for teaching the Chinese language in England. Mr. Gundry says in his letter to the Foreign Office:—

The demand for Chinese scholarship has hitherto been confined very much to the Consular services. So long as commercial intercourse was restricted, practically, to certain ports, the business of mere buying and selling could be conducted through the medium of English-speaking Chinese. We are on the eve, however, of great changes, tending in the direction of more extended relations. The need of being able to communicate freely with the natives will be greater in proportion as access to the interior is facilitated and points of contact are multiplied. The staff of Consular officers is continually increasing. A knowledge of Chinese will be serviceable to youths entering the colonial services in Singapore and Hongkong. It will be serviceable also in India for officers employed on the frontiers of Yunnan and Tibet. There is every likelihood that railway and mining engineers will find opportunities for employment in China on a considerable scale. These opportunities will excite international competition; and it is considered that the time has come when an attempt should be made to give youths who look forward to a career in China an opportunity of acquiring, at least, such a moderate knowledge of Chinese as will give them a start in the race.

Mr. Gundry proposes as a Committee to carry out the scheme Mr. Ewen Cameron, Mr. George Brown, late H.M. Consul at Kiukiang, Mr. H. Harrison of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., Mr. J. H. Scott of John Swire & Sons, and Mr. R. A. Yerburch, M.P.; and the Marquis of Salisbury writes that "he is

in complete sympathy with the objects aimed at by the promoters of the scheme, and that he hopes that it may prove successful." The same issue of the *Times* contains a valuable "Diary of the Dreyfus Case," and a leading article on "The Foreigner and New Japan," from which we make the following extract:—

Difficulties will come later. The majority of the governing classes, who were trained at a time when there was an enthusiasm for Western institutions will do their best to reconcile foreign residents to the loss of their privileges and institutions. They will be anxious to disprove charges of partiality towards them, and they will do nothing to frighten away European capital or to alienate the sympathies of foreign Powers whose political interests would seem to go hand in hand with those of Japan. But the temper of the natives may prove different from that of their enlightened countrymen, and jealousy of the foreigners counts for more than it did. "Japan for the Japanese" is a cry often heard, and it may precede legislation which will make the foreigner understand that the new era is upon him. Our correspondent's letter is reassuring as to the immediate outlook, and, though less decidedly, as to the ultimate result. But the period of transition cannot be wholly smooth. We have heard much of the Japanese power of assimilation and imitation. The foreign resident, it may be hoped, will show he has in some degree the like power. It rests largely with him to assist the conciliatory and enlightened policy of which the ruling class in Japan has given substantial proofs. The fanatics who in the past made furious attacks on the foreign resident still survive. Their cry is not now for his bloodshed. But they dread the corruption of Japanese customs and the absorption of trade by foreigners, who must walk warily if they are not to come into collision with a powerful popular opinion.

There is a really hopeless article on "The China Papers" in the *Times* of the 7th ult., the only conclusion to be drawn from which is that, however unfounded may be the demands of Russia in China, Lord Salisbury may be trusted to yield to them after a little talk.

Again we go to the *Saturday Review*, the date being the 10th ult., for the usual Money Market note:—

The Money Market alone has remained unaffected by the cloud that has suddenly overshadowed the City, discount rates having fallen appreciably since last week owing to the abundance of money, to further shipments of gold from New York, and to the anticipation that this transfer of funds is likely to continue. The Bank return on Thursday reflected the easier conditions which now rule and which contrast with the fears of approaching stringency prevalent last week. On balance £56,000 in gold was received from abroad, the total increase for the week in coin and bullion amounting to £218,986, and as there was a contraction in the note circulation of £191,200, the reserve increased during the week by £410,186 and the proportion of reserve to liabilities 1·49 per cent to 40·27 per cent. The total reserve is now nearly eight millions less than at the corresponding period last year and the ratio nearly 9 per cent lower, so that although the Bank-rate remains at 3 per cent it may quite possibly go higher before the autumn. There is now not the slightest probability that it will this year go below the present figure. The outflow of gold from New York is due to a combination of circumstances which can only be temporary in their effect, and since the balance of trade is permanently in favour of the United States the gold shipments must soon cease. Europe after selling last year large quantities of American railway securities as a consequence of the high level of prices reached has this year done the same thing with American copper shares, large quantities of which have crossed the Atlantic. The payment of the \$20,000,000 for the Philippines has also had its effect. Both these influences will, however, soon be at an end, Japan and Russia will begin taking money from London, and in view of the low figure at which the reserve of the Bank of England now stands a rise in the official rate of discounts may come very soon. If the fears of serious trouble with the Trans-

vaal should grow more acute, a rise in the Bank rate may in fact come at once. The fact that the Money Market still remains extremely easy, and that the decline in South Africa has not as yet reached any abnormal dimensions, shows that in the best-informed quarters there is still some hope that a way out of the apparent *impasse* in South Africa may be found.

The following Notes are from the same paper:—

Marchand's discreet and modest bearing during his short sojourn in Paris, is deserving of everyone's esteem and admiration. He came at a critical moment. But in spite of the exhaustive praise of the Patriots—their speeches, their gifts, their banquets—and M. François Coppée's sickly demonstration of affection, the Commandant preserved a dignified and soldierly attitude throughout. He was "dazzled," he said; and no wonder! Mobs howled until he appeared on the balcony of the Cerele Militaire, and clamoured for a speech again and again. Near by, MM. Jules Lemaître and Coppée described his heroic feats to an enormous crowd from the windows of the Café de la Paix. Everyone cheered. Everyone shouted. Fearing further disturbance, M. Krantz "advised" the Commandant not to disclose the day and hour of his departure. With loyal grace he consented, and left Paris, without pomp, last Monday. He is expected to return, however, in October.

It is greatly to be regretted that the recent Anglo-Russian Railway Agreement was drawn with such needless brevity. Lord Salisbury, as the new China Blue Book shows, proposed that a precise definition of the term "Yangtze basin" should be inserted; but for some reason this was not done. Hence we do not accurately know what region it is that the Russians intend to include within this vague geographical term. As it is highly probable that they would delimit it in a very different manner from our own Foreign Office, it would seem advisable to supplement the latest convention by a fresh agreement on this point. What is more important still is that an arrangement should be made as to the debatable land, which is neither Manchuria nor the "Yangtze Valley," but lies between the two.

The Russians evidently think that the Northern China provinces of Shansi and Pechili are earmarked for them, and as we said the other day, if we are really to do what we like in all the vast central region, we can hardly object to this claim. The latest phase of the chronic dispute over concessions at Peking is connected with Shansi. The British Minister has informed the Tsungli Yamen that the Peking Syndicate propose to construct a railway in this district, and another in Honan; and the Russians have entered a protest. It is clear that they read the Agreement in the sense suggested above, and we really cannot call it unnatural. If we are preparing for partition, industrially or otherwise, we must make up our minds that we are not going to get so magnificent a territory as the Central Provinces without allowing Russia, in return, something much better worth having than a slice of the Frozen North.

The first leading article in the *Saturday* is headed "A New Situation," and deals with the supposed failure of the Bloemfontein Conference; we say "supposed," because it is evident that Mr. Krüger's obstinacy was undermined by Sir Alfred Milner, though it did not give way at once. In an article headed "The Sources of Conspiracy," the *Saturday* points out that the four conspirators against Dreyfus were the War Office, the Palais Bourbon, the Church, and the Press. The War Office was actuated by vanity; it had made a mistake, but it would not confess to its mistake. "The Honour of the Army" was at stake; "better that one innocent man should suffer than the whole of the General Staff. Thus calming their conscience, they sought for further proofs to damage Captain Dreyfus: and not finding any, concocted a few. Forgery under the existing circumstances seemed a trifle." "The anti-Dreyfusards of the Lower Chamber had even less excuse for their campaign against

the Revision." The Church is working to resume her power in the State, knowing that she would become all-powerful again under a Royalist restoration. As to the Press, it is unnecessary to dwell on the unbridled and disgraceful license of the anti-Dreyfusard and anti-Semitic journals; but the *Saturday* pays a tribute of admiration and esteem to such writers as M. Cornély of the *Figaro*, MM. Clémenceau and de Pressensé of the *Aurore*, M. Séverine of the *Fronde*, and a number more.

The *St. James's Gazette* has some trenchant remarks on the condemnation of the Dum-Dum bullet by the Conference at The Hague:—

How strange are the workings of the human heart. Take for example the tender pity which has induced Russia to move the conference in The Hague to vote that the Dum-Dum bullet is barbarous—take, we say, this overflowing of the milk of human kindness from the Russian heart, and the pretty general support it has received from the delegates of the other Powers. Having taken this, remember that Russia is the country which was flogging female Nihilists to death the other day, the proud nursing mother of Kauffmann, who organised the cold-blooded massacre of the Nomad Turcomans, and of Skobeleff, who butchered the women and children at the Dangheel Tepé. Russia has been supported by France, which has tortured the wretched Dreyfus, as the braves of the Five Nations would have tortured a prisoner of war. Spain, of the reconcentration order, and of the great Weyler, is there also, and Turkey apparently, and pretty nearly all of them in fact. They combine to blame us for using a bullet which causes an ugly wound and which our enemy uses as well as ourselves—Piper Findlater could tell the Conference about that. How good they are! But we do not care. After all, it is consoling to find that *le cant Britannique* is not the only cant in the world.

Half the notes in the *Spectator* of the 3rd ult. deal with French topics; we extract two of them:—

The trial of M. Déroulède began in Paris on Monday, and ended on Wednesday in a verdict of "Not guilty," the jury spending twenty minutes in deliberating on the case. If France were England we should certainly regard this as a happy result, and consider that it was well not to make a martyr of so fantastic a person; but France is not England, and we are by no means sure that the verdict will decrease M. Déroulède's influence. Remember that he admitted the charge of trying to persuade General Roget to march on the Elysée. The speech of M. Déroulède's counsel, M. Falateuf, contained a strong attack on the Parliamentary Republic. His client was prosecuted because he wished to change the existing régime and to purify the Republic. "Yes," continued M. Falateuf, "for more than twenty years now you have been at work; for more than twenty years you all, Progressists and Moderates, have been pretending that you are the only party capable of obtaining a majority; and what have you made of France? Have you brought her nearer the hour of deliverance? Were this hour one day to strike, tell me in what state the country would be? Should we not be exposed once more to some fresh Fashoda at some point or other of the globe, to some fresh shame? Oh, may God spare us this trial! You reason when it behoves us to act." These words will seem to Englishmen "heady" and unreal, but they undoubtedly represent a large body of French opinion. Half France is now in that strange mood which has been exhibited before in history. They want somebody to act instead of talking, and this desire is not impaired by the fact that no one exactly knows what the action ought to be. Perhaps, after all, what they are really longing for is an actor, not a true man of action.

An amazing story, illustrative of the fatuous methods of the French General Staff, is narrated with the utmost circumstantiality of detail by a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Wednesday's issue. Of late years the notorious "Second Bureau" had

left England outside the scope of its espionage, but on the emergence of the Fashoda crisis last September, and in face of the fact that nothing was known of the topography of Great Britain beyond what could be obtained from maps and English reports "which no one read," it was decided to dispatch immediately a secret mission to survey the English coast from Sheerness to Penzance. To make matters worse, the War Office could not find a single officer in Paris sufficiently acquainted with the English language to undertake the task without betraying his nationality. Finally, they were reduced to entrust the command of the mission to a non-commissioned artillery officer, the son of a Communist refugee in London, and placed under his orders three Captains and nine Lieutenants. The work was done—somehow—in a fortnight, without taking a single photograph, and the artilleryman has now returned to his battery. The story would be incredible if it were not for such uncontested facts as that Colonel Henry, when appointed chief of the Intelligence Department did not know a word of German. One wonders whether those amazing spies all wore blue spectacles and false beards during their stay in England.

The *Spectator's* first leading article deals with "The Situation in France," and the writer is rather inclined to despair of the fortunes of the Republic; he will by now have been reassured by the vigour that the Cabinet of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is displaying. The concluding paragraph of the article is:—

Unless the Parliamentary Republic can show real life and vigour again it will not survive. Sooner or later, every form of government falls in France which has lost grip and elasticity. It comes back to this, then, that even if the next few weeks are got over in peace, the Parliamentary Republic will not survive unless M. Loubet is able to put new life into the institutions over which he presides. It is, of course, possible that he may be equal to the task, and he will have the skill and courage to keep the ship's head to the waves. If he does we shall be heartily glad, for with all its faults the Republic is, on the whole, the best government France has had in the past, or is likely to have in the future. It has had scandals, but they have not been worse than those of other régimes, and, at any rate, it has secured a fair amount of personal liberty to persons not accused of military treason. People have forgotten the Third Empire and its crimes, but in truth it was a hopelessly corrupt and corrupting form of government. No doubt it washed less of its dirty linen in public than does the Republic, but the store of soiled garments was even greater.

There is a good article on "Bounties and the Policy of a Free and Open Market." The writer says: "The principle of maintaining a free and open market, coupled with our moral and physical energy, and our liberal aims and aspirations, have given us a great and splendid Empire. Are we to risk its destruction because the sugar-refiners grumble, and because the words of Cobden on another subject may possibly be interpreted to show that he would not, were he alive, have voted against the imposition of countervailing duties?" There is a sympathetic appreciation of the late Emilio Castelar, and an article headed "Advance, Australia!" that will please the Colonies.

The *London Letter* looks upon the knighting of Mr. Thomas Jackson as "a timely indication of a disposition on the part of the Government to recognise what may, perhaps, be called Imperial commerce as distinguished from that which has its headquarters in the City." The same paper has an amusing note, headed "Dealing with the Devil":—

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of Friday, June the 2nd, Major Esterhazy with a friend calls at the office of the *Daily Chronicle* in Fleet-street, confesses himself the author of the famous *borderau* on which Dreyfus was condemned, and for a "not inconsiderable sum" sells the paper the exclusive right to publish his admissions in Eng-

land, leaving behind him notes of the latter in his own handwriting as a guarantee of good faith. Much about the same time on the same evening, a Mr. Graham approaches the *Times* in Printing House-square with an account of an interview with Esterhazy, embodying the identical Confession, countersigned by the Major himself, and attested by a reliable witness. This document is duly accepted for publication by the "Thun-lerer." Excitement, bred of anticipated *kudos*, reigns in both offices. Composers are hurriedly set to work on the precious Confession. The type fly with marvellous rapidity from case to forme. In the twinkling of an eye the matter is set up, proofs are pulled, sent down, and passed. The eager machines start on their pregnant work, and each editor departs homewards to lay his triumphant head on a pillow softened by the happy consciousness of a journalistic *coup* achieved. Oh! that the morrow would not dawn to dissipate such ingenious bliss. But alas! it does; heralding an awesome *débacle* presently to be consummated. Over his breakfast the editor of the *Times* looks at his *Chronicle*, and similarly the editor of the *Chronicle* looks at the *Times*. Each rubs his eyes aghast, for each sees his exclusive property in the other's paper. What expressions of emotion may have taken place in the privacy of sanctums does not transpire, but on Monday there is wailing in Fleet-street and—silence in Printing House-square. Moral: When dealing with the devil, do not forget the long spoon.

Labouchere's leading article in *Truth* is headed "Parliament and Body-Snatching," and it dwells a good deal too much on the mistake made by Lord Kitchener with regard to the Mahdi's remains, a mistake which no one defends, but which does not impair the credit due to the Sirdar for his admirable organisation of the Soudan campaign. In another article on the Transvaal Trouble *Truth* says:—

It may be desirable that the owners of mines in the Transvaal should be able to secure cheap dynamite, and it may be desirable that Uitlanders residing in the Republic *animus manendi* should obtain the franchise after a shorter term of residence than at present. But it is not sound policy that we should endeavour to force these reforms on the Government of the Republic by threats and menaces with which the majority of the South African colonists within British confines have no sympathy, even if we had a right to do so.

The *suppresso veri* here is very plain; it is inferred that these are the only grievances from which the Outlanders suffer.

The frontispiece to the *St. James's Budget* is a really terrifying portrait of the late Johann Strauss. There are a large number of more or less cloudy reproductions of photographs, while "Gossip of the Week" contains the following interesting paragraph:—

Mr. J. Clifton Robinson, the well-known expert on tramways, recently read a paper on Electric Traction on Tramways before the Cleveland Institute of Engineers, and it now reaches us in booklet form. Mr. Robinson treats of the history, position, and prospects of electric traction, and his wide experience brings him to the following conclusions: "I have very carefully examined," says Mr. Robinson, "into every new proposal for tramway traction, and have visited many places to test by actual inspection every new invention. But at the present moment my judgment is that the electric trolley 'holds the field.' It is simple in construction, easy in maintenance, cheaper than any rival in capital cost, and more economical in working cost from day to day than any other method yet known. As regards public safety it bears up till this moment a clear record, for although the newspapers often give sensational paragraphs headed 'Accident on an Electric Tramway,' I know of no proved case where the electric feature was the cause of the accident. This point should be very carefully kept in mind. The system is most elastic and comprehensive, for it is capable of meeting the most severe pressure of traffic on occasions, while it can be profitably extended so as to give tramway access to sparse suburbs where the cost of no other method of mechanical traction could be faced.

In a word, I can say that an extended experience, embracing nearly the whole of Europe and the continent of America, and a most careful enquiry into all inventions and proposals, convinces me that the overhead electric trolley system is to-day, wherever the question of tramway traction has to be considered scientifically and commercially, the only system to which a community, a corporation, or a capitalist can reasonably turn."

The frontispiece to the *Westminster Budget* is a very pretty drawing by Byam Shaw. The "Ditties of the Day" column is always full of good little verses, and there are two or three excellent short stories. Gould's cartoons are very good, as usual, notably Mr. Morley as Hamlet, "Alas, poor Madhi!" There is a very pretty drawing of London flower-girls by Bertha Newcombe. The *World's* leading article, "The Dreyfus Drama.—Last Act," is very much to the point. The many English lovers of France must hope that some happy chance will arise before long to enable France to wipe out the memory of this terrible disgrace. It is an unusually good member of *Punch*, though there is some curious drawing in Linley Sambourne's cartoon. Sir John's cartoon "At Last!" is vigorous, but the engraving again is faulty. We must notice a new departure in weekly journalism, *The Penny Pictorial Magazine*, a real magazine of 56 pages, quite as good and as full as well illustrated as the sixpenny and shilling magazines were a few years ago.

Outports, Etc.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WHAT'S THE NEWS UP THE RIVER?

"Nothin' much. Plenty of folks travelin' round—some going to Kuling and some going to Mokanshan. Others who kept their heads level and didn't buy lots at either of these bloomin' places have gone to the good old sea-side Chefoo and to ever-restful Japan, and some one or two are talkin' about Manila and Australia."

"Can't a fellow find hot enough weather in China without goin' South?"

"Hot enough weather! I should say he could! Chinkiang! You know the place. First city a European finds a bulk-footin' up the Yangtze-kiang river. A good place this Chinkiang, and cool enough generally; but about the time those Americans were talkin' so much about The Glorious Fourth and Boston tea parties and such rubbish, I'll give my old last winter's hat if about that time Fahrenheit didn't step right up to 100° and sit there as cool as a cucumber."

"One hundred! That's not high! You should hear from Wuhu, Kiukiang, and Hankow, or even get an accurate account from Shanghai if you want to know what hot weather can do with the thermometer. But those Chinkiang people aren't used to the heat. What did they do anyway during those hot days?"

"I hear that some of them stopped going up on the hill and could only sit and drink ices until late in the evening hours. Then they would stroll on the bund hoping a stray breeze might strike them. They used all the ice they had and now are ordering more for fear next time it might be warmer. But say can't you talk about anything besides the weather?"

"How about the steam-launches to Yangchow?"

"Oh! there are two lines now; one flies the Union Jack and one the Stars and Stripes. This makes a competition that gives life to trade. They go and come quite often during the day 'leaving at such time as the convenience of the *lao-pan* may choose.' This makes it rather inconvenient

for anyone who may have any time at all except the *lao-pan's*. The launches have clocks, it is true, and these clocks are hung where every first-class passenger can view them, and admire the foreign skill and ingenuity. Apart from their ornamental use these time-keepers seem worthless, so far as leaving Yangchow is concerned. I say, when you come to stepping off at Chinkiang for any time, be sure to take a look at the new improvements, both above and below the city. If the Japanese want a Concession it is partly laid out and planned for them. If large firms want river frontage where they can land their cargo from outside vessels, then the new wharf near Consular Bluff is about ready for them. If the lovers of tennis, golf, and croquet want to try their skill, then Victoria Park is ready for them."

12th July.

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There are two methods by which a scholar may be got to finish his tasks; one is to lighten them, and the other is to apply a little gentle suasion by means of one piece bamboo. And these methods seem in vogue with the mandarin-in-chief of the province of Hupeh with regard to his scholarly under-mandarins, at least with regard to one of them, the county mandarin of Hanyang. Feeling a while ago that perhaps his tasks were really excessive, the Viceroy memorialised the Tsungli Yamen with an elaborate plan of

HOME RULE FOR HANKOW,

but the reply does not seem to have come yet, or having come, to have affected anything. Hankow must still be governed from Hanyang, however over-worked the county mandarin may be.

But on the latter point, there seem to have been two opinions, and following a representation from the Hanyang *literati*, voicing the complaints of clients whose affairs seemed inextricable, and some complaints from foreign merchants of Hankow, the Governor of the province flourished the bamboo over the county mandarin's head, and made him

BUTTONLESS FOR A MONTH.

It is singularly hard for us Westerners to realise how dire a punishment that would be, and what a powerful incentive to diligence and duty. We smile at mandarin-buttons, there is always a percentage or so of the ludicrous to our un-ceremonial minds in either the bestowal or withdrawal of a "button." Our Shakespeare ought to have taught us better, for has he not given us the phrase,

"On Fortune's cap the very button,"

and Pope, albeit in his *Dunciad*, describes a budding flower in language which might well be adapted to describe the fortune of the button-winning graduate of "budding talent" (change *its* for *his*, and then read),

"Bright with the gilded button tipt his head,"

and we ought to realise the situation at once. But, to bring home to our outlandish hearts the sorrows of a mandarin's buttonless month, let us imagine that our English bishops had decreed that such ultra-ritualistic clergy as were proof against exhortation, should conduct services for a month in their shirt-sleeves! And we have the case fairly paralleled.

Happily the button has been regained, and underlings and small boys no longer wink and whisper as the exalted "parent of the people" appears.

DEATH OF TWO KIDNAPPERS.

That method of ridding the world of villains, which to our ideas is more ghastly than the headsman's blade,—the wooden cage wherein the victim "stands to death," has been used of late in two cases, and not without cause. One of the villains was in

the habit of plying on the Han, boarding a boat at night, carrying off any maiden to be found thereon, perhaps killing any man who opposed him, and then consigning his booty to the care of his fellow, who kept a boat for nefarious purposes. Happily before many victims had been thus secured, both rascals were arrested. The county mandarin was for long imprisonment; the prefectural mandarin for their death, and the latter carried the day with the Viceroy.

The two offenders were exposed in the pillory-cage for a day at Hanyang, then removed to a busy part of Hankow, where, on the second day, the supports were knocked away from under their feet. Such a mode of capital punishment, as we all know, is considered lighter than decapitation, as it "leaves the body intact." Surely the Chinese are Chinese after all!

7th July.

KULIANG.

(From the Foochow Echo's correspondent.)

Nearly all the beauty and fashion of Foochow and Amoy has arrived for the season; the few villas still unoccupied will be filled, I understand, by the owners to-morrow. It is truly delightful up here. One never has the feeling of lassitude that troubles so many in Foochow after the hot weather sets in: far from it, one wants to be on the go from morning to night, but this can't be done, the midday sun has to be avoided from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. How I could rave, if my pen would only help me, about the glorious early morning hours! Oh! the invigorating mountain air! As I take my solitary morning stroll I become fascinated by the perfect stillness, and the beauty of the scenery, and my thoughts soar to meditations on the sublime. But I am not permitted to make much progress in this direction; a vulgar appetite for food comes over me—such an appetite! When in Foochow I am quite offended with my "boy" if he provides anything more for my breakfast than a cup of tea and a piece of toast; I lecture him and tell him that it shows an utter want of consideration on his part to expect me to take more. Up here it is a different story altogether. Before having my tub I order a large breakfast, "plenty of it, mind." Nine o'clock comes and I find the wretched fellow has only prepared for me porridge, eggs and bacon, and a tin of sardines. It is too bad. What I feel I want is a meal of the *à la fourchette* order at least, or better still, a good old-fashioned English style of breakfast, say, pork-pie, cold chicken, a good ham and cold ribs of beef. I know this is all very unromantic, and would be uninteresting were it not that I feel obliged to write it by way of illustrating the extraordinary properties of the Kuliang air; its wonderful and immediate effect on over-worked human nature! How enjoyable is the lounge all day, the long uninterrupted reading of the book you are interested in, the light tiffin taken at leisure without the office to go back to, and then maybe the *siesta* afterwards. To the hard-worked business man it is Paradise. At five o'clock comes the walk—an hour and a half over stiff country, finishing with the meeting of the friend at Belle Vue who is to spend a couple of days with you. A tub, and then the lie-off in the long arm-chair chatting with your friend about the latest news. "No damned club, no damned dinner party to go to" (if I may slightly alter the concluding words of *Lady Windermere's Fan*), to interfere with the perfect repose of a stay at Kuliang.

P.S.—There are no tiger stories about yet.

7th July.

KULING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE HEAT.

The heat in the plains below has been very trying, and already, though only at the beginning of the season, people are looking washed out. Earlier than usual numbers have been forced away from the steamy ports and inland cities to find a refuge at Kuling. Consequently our numbers are already very large and the Settlement is rapidly filling up.

THE MILK QUESTION.

The most burning question this year is a milky one. With every effort on the part of the Council and Manager only a certain quantity of milk can be provided, and there is not enough to allow everybody to have all they can possibly want. Efforts have been made to provide milk for everybody, and everyone has some, but the supply is far from sufficient. In order to do the best for each and all, the Council entered into written contracts with the milkmen to take over all their milk, test it, and distribute it among the householders. The idea, too, was to prevent some people from "grabbing." Last year the highest supply was 125 bottles or thereabouts and that only for a day or two. This year fixed orders for four months were obtained from a number of people and more cows were then provided. The fixed orders ensured a certain demand and a certain supply. In addition to the milk thus required, the Council have been able to procure for general distribution over and beyond the fixed orders more milk than was available for all comers last year. Unfortunately there have been two or three parties who have determined not to back up the Council and have opposed the arrangement made in the public interests, and are getting from the milkmen in spite of their contracts. It is stated in some instances as many as ten bottles a day are going to a single family, while others are unable to get more than one bottle and sometimes even less. It has also been stated that, when attempts were made to bring some of these parties into line, the foreigners went down under cover of darkness and made the milkmen milk their cows for them. In a settlement like Kuling unless all work together for the common good, there are certain to be unpleasantnesses like the above. Fortunately almost the whole community is of a different disposition to the above and is acting together in the interests of all. This one article of the foreigner's daily consumption seems a small matter, but it causes a lot of worry. Doubtless our Councilors in this and future years will be able to devise means to overcome even this obstacle.

THE MANAGER

is resigning and the Landrenters will have to find another man to fill the post. Are there any candidates in Shanghai? The position is by no means an easy one. The man suitable for the post is around "somewhere"—the thing is to find him out.

10th July.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH. ROWLAND'S ODORE is the best and purest dentifrice, being warranted free from any acid or gritty ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, it eradicates the formation of tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, sweetens the breath, induces a healthy action of the gums, causing them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE is the best preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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NGANLUFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN EXAMINER IN DIFFICULTIES.

The examinations are now on, the *Hsiatai* or Literary Chancellor having arrived here a week ago. A day or two after his arrival the talk of the city was about him, for it was reported that he was in chains, or rather his sedan chair was in chains, which to the Chinese is much the same thing, and that as soon as the examinations were over he was to go to Peking to answer for his crimes. This, of course, formed the subject of many a conversation and this bit of news, although we possess no newspaper here, spread with unusual speed. On making enquiry I find that the *Hsiatai*, whose name is Wang Tung-yü and who is a native of Kiangsu, was connected with the Kang Yü-wei party, but at the time of the *coup d'état* Wang Tung-yü was already in Hupeh and his connection with the Reform Party was not found out for some months. When found out a warrant for his arrest was issued and runners were sent from Peking with instructions to arrest him, to keep him under arrest till the round of examinations were over, and then to take their prisoner to Peking for trial. These runners arrived a few months ago when he was at Kimmén-chou; chains were put round his chair and the runners were always with him. Through the good offices of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, who has memorialised the Throne on his behalf, the chains have been removed from his chair, and although he still has to go to Peking to explain matters, it will be merely a matter of form, and it is now not likely that he will receive punishment or even undergo a trial. His father, who at the time of the issue of the warrant for his arrest was in Peking, was immediately put in prison, and given to understand that he would have to remain there until his son Wang Tung-yü arrived at the capital.

EXAMINATION DODGES.

The students both literary and military are fewer than usual, owing to bad harvests in recent years. There are about 500 military students, but about 1,300 names on the lists. The explanation is that one man often goes in three times under different names, and so has three chances instead of one. A few years ago one man got the degree under two different names; not wanting both, he was enabled by a little bribery of those who knew to pass one degree on to his younger brother.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Both the prefect and the *Asien* officials are now in disgrace. The prefect has been making money out of a grant he received from the Treasury for repairing embankments in Tienmênhsien. Instead of using earth through and through, he put bundles of reeds and rushes in the middle and covered them with earth. All looked in proper form when finished, but unfortunately for the prefect some gentry of the place informed the provincial authorities. His button has been taken away and he has doubtless been heavily "squeezed," but he is allowed to retain office.

A PLOT.

A few days ago two men called on your correspondent and asked him to become the leader of a rebellion against the present dynasty and to prepare to repel the Russians should they presume to come so far south. As no encouragement was given to the conspirators they did not reveal any details of their plans.

THE WEATHER

had been exceedingly dry for some weeks until a heavy downpour yesterday. This is a great contrast to the weather for a few years past when there was too much rain, and floods destroying the crops in the valleys. The crops of wheat and barley are all safely gathered in and are much better both in

quantity and quality than they have been for many years. Now that the much-needed rains have come the farmers are very hopeful in regard to the autumn crops.

21st June.

NINGPO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE "TATSUTA."

On Thursday last, H.I.J.M.S. *Tatsuta* visited this port, and to-day, 15th July, left for Foochow and Amoy. This fine "destroyer" was much admired by both foreigners and natives. The latter were especially impressed by the search-lights, which during Thursday and Friday evenings flashed out their brilliant rays.

THE TAICHOW TROUBLE.

The news published in your edition of the 14th of July, is, fortunately, not correct. The "flag of rebellion" has not been raised in the Taichow prefecture, nor is it true that 5,000 troops have been collected for the purpose of crushing the insurrection. That there has been, and that there still exists, a spirit of unrest in the Taichow prefecture is perfectly true. The trouble with the Roman Catholics has not yet been settled owing to the demands they have made for compensation, etc. The troubles could be settled at once if only a conciliatory spirit were manifested by the Roman Catholic converts, and a fair compensation demanded by their spiritual leaders.

15th July.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OUR HOTTEST DAY

this year was Sunday, the 25th of June. The thermometer registered 103°·6 in the shade, so the Peking Astronomer reported, but others made it 106°, and it seemed to me to be by far the hottest and most oppressive day I have known for 20 years.

IMPROVEMENTS: ROADS AND LIGHT.

More than half the macadamisation of Legation Street has been finished and we have the first specimen of a decent road in the metropolis of China.

The electric light is to be put up in several of the principal establishments and residences in Peking. A few of the leading progressives among the Chinese are thinking of using it in their houses, so that the enlightenment of dark places may soon be hoped for—the Tsungli Yamén not included.

A POLITICAL LULL.

Little is heard in connection with political affairs. The general opinion is that John Bull has got the worst of it in his Agreement with the Czar, and like the visitor who descended too precipitately from a Peking ass, he is muttering: "I might naturally have expected it!" Probably the Chinese cherish the same opinion, for the Tsungli Yamén seems even less disposed than ever to listen to British representations, while at the same time it is believed that Russia is certain to secure the railway to Peking. China is surely a "going concern" and the speed appears to be accelerating in a most promising manner. There is

A RESTLESS, HOSTILE SPIRIT

abroad in this city which should not be ignored. Strange rumours of Palace intrigues are afloat. The old, obstructive party is in a gloomy, sullen temper. Did not the Tories long ago warn their countrymen that foreigners were stealthily plotting the acquisition of the "Land of the Sages?" Can anyone now be audacious enough to doubt their prescience? The demoniac

"cloven hoof" is daily becoming more and more manifest. An effort is urgently called for, and the more bitter and resolute spirits among the Anti-foreign Party are urging that, even if success be doubtful, a desperate attempt should be made to save China from the clutches of barbarian handits before it is for ever too late. Should the contest prove unfavourable to the Chinese and Manchu warriors, they will have kept their honour untarnished and be able to meet their ancestors without blenching. This explains the extraordinary

MILITARY PREPARATIONS

which have been so assiduously pushed forward during the past six months. We may be able to guess what would be the outcome of an anti-foreign campaign, while, at the same time, many horrible occurrences might take place before the end came. Therefore, those who are pre-eminently responsible for the peace and safety of foreign residents in China should give vigilant attention to the actions of the Government and the indications of hostility manifested by the Chinese people. "Prevention is better than cure."

THE H. AND S. BANK.

The banquet given by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank took place on the 1st inst., and was attended and enjoyed by many of the *élite* among the Chinese and foreign residents of Peking. The new Bank building is one of the finest in the city, and will afford ample convenience for the extensive and increasing business of the leading financiers of the Far East.

GENERAL YUAN SHIH-K'AI

has been made a Vice-President of the Board of Works. "Honour to whom honour is not due!"

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Director of the Peking Imperial University, Mr. Huang, has been promoted from the post of Expositor of the Hanlin Academy to be Reader in the same institution. Two Manchus and two Chinese form the staff of Readers there, and considering the excessively oppressive weather, it may be taken for granted that these sinecures have enough to do to satisfy their diligent impulses. If not, they may profitably spend a little energy on the higher education of their President, Hsü T'ung, who quarrelled with one of his domestic staff for daring to propose the removal of two venerable mud-heaps on the premises, when he ought to have known that such vandalism would be absolutely fatal to the "good-luck" of the house! As the improvements to be inaugurated in the extended "Model Settlement" may be perilous to its prosperity, it might be well for the Shanghai Municipal Council to enlist the geomantic accomplishments of Hsü T'ung in order to secure the continuation of the felicity of the place. The science of *fengshui* should not be neglected at such an important juncture.

THE LU-HAN LINE.

I have been assured on the highest authority that, after all, "Russia has absolutely nothing to do with the Lu-Han Railway."

A SUFFERER

from "Stamp-hunters" has sent me an "Ode" which may be useful either for caution or comfort to some of your patient readers. In my opinion the production bears the stamp of something upon it, but then I am not a "critic" on "the science of philately" and so—for once—must be silent as to what special stamp it is.

SONG OF THE STAMP-HUNTERS.

Marching along, ten millions strong;
Light-pocket stamp-hunters singing this song:—

"Who sells cheap stamps to-day?
Who buys dear stamps, I pray?
Who gives good stamps away?"

Now is your chance my friends, bring them along;
English, American, French, Danish or Dutch,
Chinese and Corean, Hindu and all such,
Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Italian,
Mexican, Cuban, Greek, Guatemalan,
From Austria or Prussia or Norway or Sweden,
North Pole or South Pole, or Garden of Eden;
Stamps from the East or stamps from the West,
Stamps that will fetch most are always the best.
Pagan, Mahommedan, Christian and Jew,
Dukes, Lords and Ladies—with nothing to do,
Send your stamps quickly—and give us our due.
We are the boys and this is the time,
Stamps turn to money much better than rhyme.
You do the work, we attend to the play,
Successful stamp-hunters are happy and gay;
While good folk send stamps by night and day.
Our hearts will be light and our business will pay;
So pour in the stamps from Tartar or Turk,
You will never be dull—if you stick to your work.
Never stamp on stamp-hunters the stamp mark of tramps,
But help us to fill up our albums with stamps."
3rd July.

TEHNGANFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A GOOD WHEAT HARVEST.

It is many years since so good a wheat harvest as the present one has been gathered in. In some districts it has equalled the united harvest of the two preceding years. It has lessened the tension upon the markets owing to a scarcity of vegetables of all kinds.

LONG DROUGHT.

The long spell of dry weather so favourable to the ingathering of wheat delayed the planting of rice, the sprouting of the cotton plant, and the growth of the late tobacco plants. In some places water was exhausted to plant the rice, leaving ponds, creeks, and rivulets muddy and impure. Here and there local showers had made the transplanting of some young rice possible. The drought which extended from seventy miles below this city to beyond Tsaoanghsien, about one hundred miles north, made a general transplanting impossible. Where any had been planted out it was patched and dying. The out-look was bad. Rivers until a day or so ago were unnavigable. Salt could not reach the stations. The price had increased cent per cent since the middle of May. Oil and things had risen in price. The orchards were yielding but little fruit, and that small, except those by the rivers, which were kept well watered by coolie labour.

RAINS COME.

Three days ago rain, which seems to have been coming from the south, fell here, and although late will make the transplanting possible, but much more rain will be needed to fill the ponds and supply the vegetable gardens.

THE NEW HOSPITAL

is rising quickly. It will be finished about September and will cost about two thousand pounds, which sum has been given by the two brothers of the late Rev. David Hill. Dr. Morley who superintends its erection regards it as being the largest and finest of hospitals in Central China.

EXAMINATIONS DELAYED.

Examinations will be delayed until the latest possible time in hopes that the hospital may be finished and the possibility of riot gone. The mandarins are determined to prevent any bother. Guards are appointed to keep order and until the present no trouble has arisen on the works. The *Hsiatai* is expected in September. The opening of the hospital during his visit would be an advantage.

THE CHIHSHEN IN DISGRACE.

The *Futai* has been making enquiries into the character of the various officials, several among whom are called to Wuchang for interview. The *Chihshien* is one, and is in disgrace for non-efficiency and neglect of public business. He has been given a certain time to finish all outstanding cases and then must present himself to his superior.

YINGTSENGHSIEN.

This city is now quiet. During the *hsien* examination the students made a raid upon the *Chihshien* and demanded that the severely hard subject given be altered.

The native gypsum merchants are not pleased with the arrangement giving foreigners the right of dealing in gypsum at the mines.

The many rumours concerning rebellions, and expulsion of foreigners from China have ceased, and we are able to go about our work with ease.

30th June.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE FOURTH OF JULY

was celebrated with more than the usual *éclat*. Mr. and Mrs. Ragdale held an evening reception at the U. S. Consulate, thus avoiding the discomfort of an oppressive sun. Notwithstanding the absence of a large part of our population at Peltaiho some thirty ladies and sixty men attended. There were fireworks and dancing galore. The host, hostess, and family surpassed themselves as entertainers, and infected all with a spirit which defied high thermometers. Incipient rain sent the highly delighted visitors home after midnight.

THE LOTTERY NUISANCE

has become very obtrusive in Tientsin lately and is already the indirect cause of much evil. The Council of the Municipal Extension is under a promise not to interfere unduly with the Chinese until the three years' probationary period is up; in its anxiety to adhere to the spirit of this promise it has hitherto ignored as far as possible certain disreputable institutions which had established themselves in the Extra Concession before the new régime. Knowing that the Chinese officials will not interfere, the rascals who run these places have become more presuming: they have promoted their gambling hells into lottery offices, which they advertise far and wide. By a neat manipulation of their address they give the impression that their venture is under foreign auspices and protection, and, of course, imply that the administration is correspondingly honest. The place has become a miniature Monte Carlo already, only infinitely more disreputable. It is a social fester, so much so that the high Chinese authorities have made urgent representations to the British Consul to put an end to it. Prompt action has been taken to abate the nuisance. It is a probable result of the above lottery scandal that we have had an epidemic of

BURGLARY.

Within the last few days, eight or nine houses have been entered at night and silver and jewellery have been stolen. The circumstances all point to the evil being done by neighbouring servants. Our followers in the infection of a big gamble don't stick at trifles, and when they lose

their own money in the big hall, begin to exploit their masters' goods.

A SWIMMING BATH.

A movement for the building of a swimming bath has been the chief event of the week. It could not have been started at a more auspicious moment, or in a more promising way. A well-known resident, as distinguished by his energy as by his public spirit, has taken the matter in hand, and has asked those willing to take shares to communicate with him. This strong personal lead will obviate the addle that so often prevents the realisation of new ventures when nobody does what everybody ought to do. We hope to reap the benefit of the Shanghai experience in this direction.

PEITAIHO

has close on three hundred foreigners in residence. The "Association" at Rocky Point has replaced the wattle ox-shed which did duty for a Church and a variety hall, by a handsome building worthy of the pretensions of a rising watering-place. The room was inaugurated by a fine celebration on the 4th of July.

The "head of the Medusa," in other words, the jelly-fish, is once again giving great annoyance to bathers; the West Shore people are once more the greatest sufferers.

The I. G. has again taken up residence there for the summer.

GENERAL.

Our well-informed local paper is responsible for the statement that the works of Kang Yü-wei are now openly on sale again. This harmonises with another assertion that the Empress Dowager herself has been making enquiries on the subject, as the result of a conviction that the Reforming devil was not as black as prejudice had painted him.

The heat-wave has abated and we think the rainy season has really begun. The Pciho is steadily rising; there is a minimum depth of nine feet, odd, all the way to Taku.

News has reached the port that the China Merchants are about to make a new departure in the whole or partial lightening of their own steamers. Similar reports have been circulated about one or other of the Shipping Companies for years; but this time it is stated that the contracts for eight lighters and two tow-boats, as a first instalment, have been made.

Haikuan Taotai Huang takes over the seals this week; Yuan Shih-k'ai, who at first was said to have declined the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Works in Peking, is now said to have accepted it, as the duties will not involve interference with his military command at Hsiochan.

9th July.

YACHOU, SZECHUAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UNEXPLORED TERRITORY.

By the courtesy of Mr. E. Amendsen, of Tachienlu, I am able to send you some notes of a journey which he has just completed in the far south-western corner of Szechuan and the adjoining districts of Yunnan. This country is almost an unknown quantity to foreigners, Mr. Bonin being the first European to traverse this region so far as is known, and Mr. Amendsen followed closely in his track, with enough variations to make the journey new and interesting.

THE ROUTE

lay through the two Tibetan districts—locally called "Kingdoms"—of Chalang (pronounced Jiala) and Mili, thence into the district of Yunglin in northern Yunnan, to Chungtien and Weihsai, and by Lichiang to Talifu, from which place he returned to Tachienlu by the Ch'ienchang valley, past Ningyuan, Mienning, and Moshimien. The first half of the journey lay through Tibetan country, the latter half through

those debatable districts occupied by the nondescript tribes of Lolos, Sifan, and so on. From Tachienlu to Baurong, the border town between Chalang and Mili, is a journey of twelve days, crossing thirteen high passes on the way. The people are not numerous but fairly well off and treated the traveller with respect. The country is wooded and charming from a scenic point of view, but the lack of roads and other facilities for travelling discount the natural beauties. On nearing Baurong the local official—Tibetan of course—sent forward a messenger to apprise the people of the traveller's approach, so that they might have things in readiness for crossing the river into the "Kingdom" of Mili. The traveller's whip was tied to a stick, to which some feathers were attached—feathers to indicate urgency and the whip to force the delinquents should the feathers fail to induce the necessary speed.

BAURONG,

which is a place of importance, contains some eighty families, Chinese and Tibetans, and occupies a warm, fertile spot on the left bank of the Nyarong or Nakchu river. The people of Chalang are few and scattered; anything that can be divided into two houses is called a village. The women are dressy and fond of ornaments, adorning their heads with large silver plates set with turquoise and coral. On crossing the Nyarong into Mili a

GREAT CHANGE

in the condition of the people is noticed. Everything and everybody bears the stamp of poverty. The moral status of the people, however, is much above that of their wealthier neighbours of Chalang. Robbers are unknown, so travel is safe, to the great peace of mind of the traveller. The roads are rough and mountainous, and baggage animals scarce. Indeed, the bucolic inhabitants of Mili prefer to carry the baggage themselves to using their scanty beasts.

THE AUTHORITY

in Mili is invested in a priest-king who spends his time between three different lamaseries, the principal one being Mili Genchen, a nicely-built place having three hundred lamas. Three days before reaching this place Mr. Amendsen met the "King" at the Wajin lamasey and received much courtesy at his hands, and so was able to continue his journey to the south-west. The people are poor but honest, the country rich and mountainous, and the desire of the people is evidently to keep the country for their own simple purposes. Gold is known to exist in paying quantities, and the Chinese have attempted to work it, but the people rose against them, driving them out with loss and suffering.

A MYSTERIOUS CAVE.

At one place Mr. Amendsen passed a large cave said to be twenty days' journey in extent (the people of Mili must be fond of a joke at the expense of the innocent traveller!) But the people are prohibited from entering, as so many who formerly went in never returned to report their adventures.

A MIXED RACE.

On entering Yunnan the people seemed to be a mixture of Chinese and Tibetan called by the Chinese Moso, but who in religion and customs are Tibetan. The name of the district is Jang. From thence he went to the district of Yunglin, a plain full of scattered villages, with the usual monastery where the "King" lives, who, however, is not a lama. One day and a half from this place the left bank of the

YANGTZE

or Kinschachiang—Tibetans call it Gaji—is reached and followed in a westerly direction for six miles, when the Shuji, a tributary of the larger river, is crossed. The crossing is effected by means of a small raft made of inflated sheep-skins and a frail bamboo platform placed across them for the

passenger and goods to rest on. A man with an inflated skin attached to his stomach paddles himself across with the raft, guiding it to its destination on the farther side. The road then ascends to the

CHUNGTIEN PLAIN,

which is high and cold. By the way a valley is passed famous for coal, iron, and gold. Nomad Tibetans occupy the plain in summer, but make for less exposed quarters in the winter. Here there is a lamasey endowed by the Chinese Government. A peculiar feature is the number of people with red hair—so common as not to excite remark except on the part of a traveller who has grown accustomed to the black hair and skins of the people hitherto met.

BACK TO CHINA PROPER.

From Chungtien Mr. Amendsen went to Weihsai, a Chinese prefectural city lying in a narrow glen on the road south of Atentze and not much known to Westerners. There are some five thousand Chinese of a most friendly disposition living here, besides many Lisoo and Tibetans.

From Weihsai the traveller passed southward via Lichiang to Talifu. The Lichiang people are aggressively anti-foreign, the exact antipodes in this respect to the people of Weihsai. The Burma-Yunnan railway survey party had recently been through this district and, of course, had stirred up much talk.

From Tali back to Tachienlu Mr. Amendsen followed the road up the Anning river past Ningyuanfu, skirting the Lolo country to the Tung river, thence by Tzetati to Moshimien and so on to his home in Tachienlu.

THE JOURNEY

is a marked one, and while following in the main the route traversed by M. Bonin, it is sufficiently varied from that route to give it a character of its own. That it was done with almost no following—just a Chinese boy and a Tibetan helper—peaks volumes for the pluck and tact of the traveller. M. Bonin had an opinion that anyone who should venture into Mili without an escort might fare badly, but evidently some good influences must have been at work when Mr. Amendsen passed that way.

OF INTEREST TO GEOGRAPHERS

is the statement that the Yalung river makes a double curve—a gigantic letter S, west of Mienninghsien, Lat. 28° North. It is also stated that the Lichu, instead of flowing down to the Yangtze as shown on our present maps, enters the Yalung on this curve, while the old Yangtze, instead of flowing in a gentle bend around the city of Lichiang, makes an immense loop to the north, returning again to the approximate course now laid down for it to the east of that city. Little by little we are extending our knowledge of this wild jungle of mountain country and its equally difficult jumble of differing tribes,—thanks to the energy and pluck of men who, at the risk of personal safety and expenditure of personal toil, are pushing out into these difficult regions.

6th June.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED.

The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oil matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxurious growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London.

(3) alt. 21my-900 247

22nd May, 1899.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEATHER.

The rains cleared off on Sunday evening last, after making a further effective addition to our water supply. Tytam Reservoir is now within nine feet of the overflow, and both Pokfulum and Wongneicheong Reservoirs are full, so that all uneasiness about the water supply is now at an end. Since then the temperature has steadily risen and the thermometer has marked 96 and upwards in Queen's Road Central and elsewhere. There is too much moisture in the atmosphere at present, and the heat is oppressive. But it is killing plague germs so we must be thankful, and take the weather as it comes. Of news there is little, and

AMUSEMENTS

are now restricted, the great heat indisposing ordinary mortals from any much more active exercise than swimming and playing croquet, or at most, tennis. A few lunatics still play polo and some of the milder cases go in for golf. Others rush into the opposite extreme of never using their legs, and deem it a hardship to climb a single flight of stairs. Certain honghs who lately moved into Prince's Buildings before they were quite ready have been going into training for mounting four flights, and find much benefit from the involuntary exercise.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE HOSPITAL SISTERS.

The money subscribed to raise suitable memorials of Sisters Frances and Gertrude (Misses Higgin and Ireland) who died in 1898 of plague, contracted while in the performance of their duties as nursing sisters at the Government Civil Hospital, has been suitably expended in handsome memorials over their graves in the Protestant Cemetery, Wongneicheong, and in the placing of a handsome stained-glass window in St John's Cathedral. The window, which was designed by Miss Kate Coughtrie (formerly of Hongkong), was manufactured by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne of London. The design is very appropriate and tasteful and the execution good. Below the window is affixed a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—"In loving memory of Elizabeth Frances Higgin and Emma Gertrude Ireland, who died in 1898 of plague contracted on duty. They were for nearly eight years members of the nursing staff of the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong. This window was placed in Saint John's Cathedral by the Community of Hongkong." The heroic discharge of duty by the two sisters is thus fittingly commemorated.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, new Articles of Association to replace the old ones which had become obsolete were considered and passed. Mr. Reece, while approving the new articles, remarked that the name of the company had become obsolete likewise, and suggested the omission of the words "and Whampoa," which he sensibly said were meaningless, as it was not in contemplation to do business at Whampoa ever again. Originally the company was formed to take over the old mud docks at Whampoa and to construct docks at Hungnam, but the docks at Whampoa were sold many years ago to the Canton Government, and have been since used for the gunboat squadron. There is, as Mr. Reece says, no reason for making the Company's name cumbrous.

THE "KOWLOON CUSTOMS"

which still exist on paper, though they will soon have to quit every part of the Kowloon territory, have passed under fresh control. Mr. Paul King, who succeeded Mr. Hillier, for a brief spell as Commissioner, has gone, and Mr. E. V. Brennan (well-known here as a resident at the Peak for several years,

while Assistant in the service), has been appointed Acting Commissioner.

THE UNLOONG MURDERS.

The trial of T'ang Tsing-zz and Cheong Ting, the two Chinese charged with the murder of Tung Cheng at Unloong on the 18th of April, was concluded on Saturday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of the murder, but they could not say whether committed on the 17th or 18th of April. The counsel for the prisoners urged that the Judge could not pass sentence upon an information not according to the verdict. The Acting Chief Justice said the time was immaterial if the jury were agreed as to the guilt. He would, however, reserve for consideration with Mr. Justice Wise the question whether the English law of murder was in force in the New Territory on the 17th of April, 1899, and fixed the 5th inst., for hearing arguments of Counsel. After hearing Counsel, the Court decided that the English law with regard to murder was in force on the 17th of April in Unloong, and the Acting Chief Justice then proceeded to pass sentence of death on the prisoners, and in doing so said they had been guilty of a very cruel and barbarous murder.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "HINTERLAND."

The Colonial Secretary has returned from his long picnic in the hinterland, having presumably perfected his plan for the administration of the territory. Police stations are now in course of erection at Taipohu, Pingshan, near Unloong (the scene of the savage murder of the unfortunate Chinese emissary of the Government), and near Samchuen. The construction of roads is also being pushed on with great energy, and the main road from Yauamati to Shatien and thence to Taipohu will, it is expected, be read for use before the end of the year.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The movements of men-of-war have been absolutely devoid of interest during the past seven days as there have been no arrivals, the only departures being the U. S. S. *Zafiro* for Manila, and H. M. S. *Plover* for Foochow on the 7th.

THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC AT PAKHOI.

The plague has been troublesome enough in Hongkong, and caused us great loss of trade, but when we come to compare with some other places our visitation has been relatively slight. According to the correspondent of the *China Mail*, Pakhoi has never suffered so badly from this disease as this season. The epidemic, now subsiding, has lasted longer and the disease has been more virulent than for twenty years. Some cases are said to have shown no swellings as is usual in bubonic plague, and these patients were carried off in less than forty-eight occasionally under twenty-four hours. The poorer classes buried their dead a foot below the surface of the sand which forms the soil of Pakhoi, and the pariah dogs soon exhumed the remains and were seen carrying off limbs to devour at leisure. It was no-one's business to check this dreadful desecration, and no wonder the very air was poisoned. The marvel is the whole population was not swept away.

THE LOSS OF THE "KOWSHING."

I regret to note, by the report of the annual meeting of the Indo-China S. N. Co., held in London on the 9th of June, that the Chairman had but cold comfort to give the shareholders with regard to the loss of the steamer *Kowshing* while under charter to the Chinese Government. He regretted that all efforts made to induce the Government to take up this gross case had been unsuccessful and it was clear the Chinese Government would not reimburse the company unless they were obliged to. Why in Heaven's name they are not compelled to do so passeth my poor comprehension! The arch plotter Li Hung-chang chartered the ship intending to use her as a trooper; he dispatched the troops in her after the Japanese had given warning that they

should regard the dispatch of more troops to Corea as an act of war; and the silly mandarins in charge of the ship refused to allow the vessel to surrender to the Japanese when summoned to do so. What further proof of the responsibility of the Chinese for the loss of the steamer and some European lives on board of her is desired? Do the Chinese Government accuse the commander of the *Kowshing* of refusing to surrender? Do they deny the charter? What is their contention in the matter? It would be interesting to know. Perhaps they contend that the steamer ought to have been proof against Japanese guns! Their refusal to pay up in a case where their liability is so absolutely clear, of course, stamps them as most dishonourable shufflers, to say the very least, and if the British Government had any backbone it would refuse to again receive the Chinese Representative in London until this bill had been fully settled.

Hongkong, 8th July.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AWAITING THE MONSOON.

We are waiting with anxiety for the rains to break; at present there is that heavy feeling in the air which always precedes the monsoon. Some say we shall have the monsoon very soon; if anything, sooner than usual; others again predict there will be no rain this year and that this year will be a very bad one for crops and disease. The latter prediction is made by the native astrologers, and the disease probably means an increase of Plague.

A MILITARY PAGEANT.

A fortnight ago we witnessed one of the quaintest and most picturesque of Indian customs—"The Lungar." This is an annual procession of the Nizam's troops, regular and irregular, and his police force. The regular troops are extremely well drilled and very smart. They are the Nizam's private troops and are manned and commanded, with one or two exceptions, entirely by natives. The irregular troops are a relic of the feudal system and every *Nawab* who owns any land in the Nizam's dominions is obliged to keep up a certain amount of troops to defend his own estates and, if necessary, help his royal master. To show that the regulation number of soldiers is kept up by each landholder they are obliged annually to march past in procession before their sovereign. All European officers and civilians are invited on this occasion by the Prime Minister. It is a very amusing and picturesque procession but as it lasts for about eight hours it is—especially in this heat—not a little tiring, though H.E. the Prime Minister did his best to put us in a good temper by providing for us a most splendid banquet. The procession was headed by the Nizam's police force—a truly wonderful band—in which the chief constables are generally nearly related to and friends of the most notorious dacoits. Then came the Arabs who are attached to the police force, a most ferocious-looking set of *badmashes* (scoundrels). They marched past in—what seemed to us—the most unconventional manner, dancing and singing and brandishing about their curiously shaped weapons. Then came the irregulars, and they were decidedly irregular! The natives are never happier than when they can evade a law and the *Nawabs* think it is quite useless to keep up their troops all the year round—when they only have to parade once annually, so the result is that just before the annual parade, all the riff-raff, rag-tag, and bobtail obtainable are gathered together and are given a uniform (of sorts—very much so)—and are presented with all the old arms which can be begged, bought, or stolen.

The result can easily be imagined. A favourite trick of theirs is to buy up all the old "misfits" from the military tailors and deck their troops in these. For instance you will see some with old military jackets, native-cut trousers, and boots, which latter they invariably take off while marching and carry in their hands. The chief sits on an elephant at the head of his retainers. The *howdahs* are truly magnificent in appearance, made of gold and silver work. The elephant's head, body and tail are also decorated with gold tassels, besides being painted in various bright colours. The word *Lungar* means a chain such as is used for tying up elephants and the reason this procession of troops takes place annually is because "once upon a time" so history tells us, the heir of the ruling house of Golconda went out riding in the jungles on an elephant and got lost. His mother made a vow that she would present to the holy shrine a *Lungar* made of gold. The son returned and the mother performed her vow and it is in commemoration of this that the anniversary is celebrated in the way described and it is for this reason that the elephants are so gaudily decorated.

THE VICEROY

lately presented a lectern to one and a pair of candlesticks to another mosque. This has caused a great deal of excitement among some of the missionaries and also some laymen. Personally I cannot see why the mere fact of presenting a lectern to a mosque should be held to be encouraging the Mohammedan religion and even if it be so I confess I see nothing wrong in the representative of the Queen acknowledging or encouraging a religion professed by nearly one-third of Her Majesty's subjects. This reminds me of a recent episode of the same nature which occurred last month.

THE METROPOLITAN

of India published a notice addressed to all creeds to the effect that he hoped all in his diocese whether Christians, Mohammedans, Hindus, Sikhs, or Parsees would publicly pray for the welfare of the Queen on her 80th Birthday. His argument was that though all in the Peninsula were not united by the same religion at least they might be united in the same wish and prayer to God, viz.,—the welfare of our Queen-Empress. The Bishop of Ceylon as soon as he heard of this expressed his opinion, and that was, that he could not and would not agree to it and that where there was no unity of religion one could not expect for a unity in any prayer, and this opinion he in his turn published in a circular. Some think they can attain most by dictating their own ideas, without giving their opponents a right of personal opinions; others think it is wisest to show some consideration for the ideas of others, and certainly the latter attain more than the former, and in this case the Metropolitan has shown a catholic and the Bishop a sectarian spirit.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY

has lately been made in Hyderabad which shows that the Government of India have been systematically cheated by the sepoys in Native regiments. It is a rule that when rupees rise above a certain rate in the Bazaar, the sepoys are allowed a certain sum of compensation. The natives (and this applies to other countries besides India), never seem better pleased with themselves than when they can get the better of the *Sircar* (or Government), and in this case they have managed to do it successfully for some time by the native officers colluding with the bazaar clerks and quoting a higher price for rice and so receiving compensation which was not due to them. It appears therefore that the sepoys have been receiving about Rs. 2 per head per mensem more than they were entitled to, and, of course, men, officers (native), and bazaar authorities

were all in the swim. This means that the Government have been the losers of about one lakh or Rs. 100,000 per year for 40 or 50 years. This fraud leaked out as things of the kind generally do by the people concerned in it quarrelling among themselves. The enquiry has just been commenced and it is probable it will be one of considerable duration and interest. The actual discovery was made in Hyderabad—or to be more correct Secunderabad—but it is believed that the same thing is going on all over the Madras Presidency and very possibly throughout India. The officers commanding these Native regiments will not receive particular thanks or praise from the Government of India for too strict supervision.

LORD ROSEBURY'S SPEECH

at the dinner given to Lord Elgin at the Northbrook Society has not met with much appreciation either by the Europeans or Natives of India. The note of praise and even enthusiastic admiration throughout the speech for Lord Elgin's administration is easily accounted for, as Lord Rosebery was responsible for the installation of the "untried man" as Viceroy of India. To quote Lord Rosebery: "We have the problem of the frontier and the wars that it involves. But above and beyond that is the question, at least as interesting and far more important, in my belief, to the permanence of our Indian Empire, the happiness of the nations you govern." This certainly would be a very good test of a successful rule—but the question arises "Did Lord Elgin satisfy this test?" The general feeling in India is that he most certainly did not.

Secunderabad, Deccan, 8th June.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TRANSVAAL.

There is, I believe, a real determination on the part of Lord Salisbury's Government to take vigorous and decisive action in the matter of the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain spoke guardedly last night when he announced to the House that the negotiations between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger had completely broken down, because there is still a hope that when Oom Paul realises that the British Government is in earnest he will give way and accord to the Outlanders a measure of justice without qualifying the grant with impossible conditions. If he does not, then the Government will demand justice for the Outlanders and will be prepared to exert force in order to obtain compliance with that demand. The dispatch in answer to the Outlanders' petition to the Queen was, it is now announced, ready before the President of the Orange Free State issued his invitation for the conference at Bloemfontein, but was held back in view of the possibility of a settlement of the whole difficulty. Now that the conference has failed, the dispatch has gone forward, and when, in a few days, it is published to the world it will, I think, be found that Her Majesty's Government have adopted the cause of the Outlanders much more completely than was generally expected.

KHARTOUM AND THE MAHDI'S HEAD.

There have been two big debates in the House of Commons and one in the Lords during the past week on the subject of Lord Kitchener's victory at Khartoum. First, the Commons had to consider a Royal message intimating Her Majesty's desire that she should be enabled to confer a grant of £30,000 on the conqueror of Omdurman, and then both Houses took into consideration an address of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the officers and men of the victorious armies. Unfortunately the House of Commons could not in either

case be induced to give a unanimous vote. Mr. Morley had, of course, publicly announced his intention of voting against the desecration of the Mahdi's remains; and although he did not carry the Leader of the Opposition with him, he succeeded in getting the support of fifty-one members out of a House of 444. And no one in the whole House had the courage to express unqualified approval of the course of scattering Ahmed Mahomed's remains in the Nile and carrying off his skull in an empty kerosene can. Still the explanations given mitigated to some extent the seriousness of this act of barbarity. It appears that there was no mutilation, as had been supposed. There was indeed no possibility of such a thing, as the tomb contained nothing but a heap of disconnected bones. During the second debate the question of the alleged slaughter of wounded dervishes was again introduced. But this charge had already been disproved to the satisfaction of most people, and the vote of thanks was passed by 347 to 18, the minority consisting almost entirely of Irish members. Lord Kitchener was present during the first debate in the Commons and also during the debate in the Lords, where, of course, the vote of thanks was passed without a dissentient voice.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

It was expected that, in celebration of Her Majesty's eightieth birthday, there would be a specially long and interesting list of honours, but it proved to be comparatively short and far from interesting. Perhaps the most notable points about it were its omissions. Everybody expected that Mr. Henniker Heaton would be rewarded on the success of his long agitated scheme of Imperial Penny Postage; but his name does not appear. It is rumoured that an honour was offered which he declined because it was less than he felt that he deserved. The Poet Laureate, too, is again absent, possibly because he does not care about a knighthood. He does not improve as a poet, but he might fairly claim an honour which has been bestowed on Lewis Morris. Almost the only names of interest to the general public are Mr. H. M. Stanley, who gets a G.C.B., Professor Burdon Sanderson, who is made a Baronet, Professor W. H. Preece, who gets a K.C.B., and Mr. Alma Tadema, who is knighted. Mr. Stanley was offered a G.C.M.G. nine years ago, but he was at that time a naturalised citizen of the United States, and therefore felt bound to decline the honour. There is a general feeling of satisfaction that no new peers have been created, for the wholesale manufacture of Lords during the last generation or two requires checking. Lord Salisbury has himself created eighty-seven during the different terms of his premiership.

ZOLA AND DREYFUS.

Now that Captain Dreyfus has been in effect declared innocent by the unanimous judgment of the forty-seven judges of the French Court of Appeal, M. Zola has emerged from his exile among us and has returned to France. For the last seven months he has been living at the Queen's Hotel at Norwood under the name of M. Richard; and if the people at the hotel or any of the residents of the districts round the Crystal Palace recognised him from his portraits—as one would think that some of them must surely have done—they respected his *incognito*. It was stated recently that he had taken advantage of his stay in England to study our language and had fairly mastered it; but this is not the case. He managed, it is true, to learn enough to puzzle out the meaning of the telegrams about the Dreyfus case which appeared in the English papers, but mainly he relied for his news on the daily visits of his publisher and agent, Mr. Vizetelly, and he does not attempt to speak English.

Everybody here is much pleased that the Queen has sent her congratulations to President Loubet on his escape from the ruffianism of the titled rowdies at Auteuil on Sunday.

A NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE.

At last we seem to be within measurable distance of removing the reproach of being the only civilised country which is without a really national opera house. The London County Council have sent a sympathising and encouraging reply to a petition addressed to them on the subject, and have practically agreed in connection with the great London improvements which they now have in hand to give a site for the purpose. They also offer financial assistance in the shape of a guarantee or some other form, and nearly all the foremost English composers of the day have joined in an appeal for subscriptions to an endowment. No announcement has yet been made as to the response which this appeal has met with, but the object is one which can hardly fail to commend itself to wealthy men of public spirit.

SPORT.

The Australian cricketers are justifying the great expectations which were entertained of them. In spite of their recent defeat by Essex they have proved themselves most formidable opponents of the best Eleven that England can bring against them. The home country was saved from defeat in its first match by its Indian representative, Prince Ranjitsinhji, who made 93, not out, in England's second innings, when seven wickets fell for 155 before stumps were drawn, with England still 134 behind. And they have followed this up by beating a representative team of the M.C.C. by eight wickets. By the way, "W. G." has been compelled, owing to the calls which the London County Cricket Club made, to resign the captaincy of Gloucestershire which he has held for so many years. In the Golf world Vardon has brilliantly retained the championship; and in Chess the great masters are for the first time for many years treating us to a tournament in London. Only seven out of twenty-eight rounds have yet been played, and it is impossible for people to forecast the result; but the French-Russian player Janowski has so far held the honours, winning 6½ games out of seven, with Maroczy, Pillsbury, Lasker, and Blackburne well up.

DR. WALLACE.

A very sad incident of the debate in the Commons, on the grant to Lord Kitchener, to which I have already referred, was the sudden collapse, while speaking, of Dr. Wallace, the member for East Edinburgh, distinguished alike for his learning, his gift of humour, and his independence. He was struck down by an attack of cerebral paralysis, and although he was a heavy man, John Burns carried him out of the House in his arms without assistance. Dr. Wallace died the next day, and was buried to-day at Kensal Green.

9th June.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

NOTES OF THE SEASON.

Saturday last was kept in London as Her Majesty's official birthday, and the time-honoured ceremony of trooping the colour was performed as usual on the Horse Guards Parade. The morning was brilliantly fine, and the heat of the sun almost tropical, so ladies donned their airiest and most becoming garments and the scene was most picturesque. The Princess of Wales was present, and had with her little Prince Edward of York who seemed quite alive to the importance of the occasion. The Prince of Wales, who received the salute, looked particularly well. It was only the second time he had

been on horseback since his serious accident at Waddesdon last year, and it is with satisfaction we hear that "he did not suffer the least inconvenience," so the cure may be pronounced complete, which is almost more than the surgeons in attendance dared hope for at one time.

With the Derby left behind and Ascot in view next week, the season may be said to be at its height. Never has London looked more gay or beautiful. As I sat in the Park a couple of days ago watching the first meet of the season of the renowned Four-in-Hand Club, I could not help thinking what a wonderful sight it was. The twenty-seven coaches, each with its magnificent team of horses, headed as usual by Lord Ancaster who rarely fails to lead the way, the lovely women in their beautiful gowns—never I think has dress been more exquisite than this season—the beautiful trees and flowers and lovely grass, which continues to look bright and green despite the great heat. I think if Mr. Wells shot a few of his Martians down among us just now they would think they had alighted on a veritable Paradise.

ANOTHER GAY SCENE

at which I assisted a few nights ago was the *Bal National* held at Prince's Galleries in Piccadilly in aid of the Francis Joseph Institute which has been founded to commemorate the 50th year of the reign of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary. It was a very smart function, attended by His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and most of the members of the *Corps Diplomatique*. There were three bands, the Blue Hungarian, the Croatian (in native dress), and Moritz Wurm's Viennese band. Dancing was kept up with zest until the roseate hues of dawn appeared. As the Blue Hungarians played Strauss's lovely *Blue Danube* I felt very sad to think that gifted composer would write no more, for poor Johann Strauss died last week at Vienna.

YET ANOTHER

and almost brighter scene was the summer flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society held last week (through the courtesy of the Benchers of the Inner Temple) in the Temple Gardens. In this instance the dazzling beauty of the flowers made even the ladies' dresses take a secondary position. I was most interested in the orchids; they seem each year to grow more and more gorgeous in colour and curious in form. One entirely new variety was pointed out to me called the cradle orchid. It is yellow, and exactly resembles a double bassinet. Peeping inside the two hoods one sees something that very little imagination would convert into a baby, or rather twins, and more curious still when the man in charge touched it, it rocked in a fashion that was almost uncanny. Another lovely bloom so entirely resembles a butterfly, after which it is called, that it is difficult to believe it is indeed a flower. *L'Horticole Coloniale* from Brussels sent over some magnificent specimens but nothing more beautiful than the "Cattleya Massie" a most lovely bloom in various tints of mauvish pink with a fringed edge, shown by one or two of our most noted English growers.

TURNER AT THE GUILDHALL.

Although the exhibition has been open for nearly two months it was not until last week that I managed to find time to visit the Guildhall in order to see the magnificent loan collection of pictures got together by the Corporation of the City of London with the laudable object I conclude of educating the masses, as these exhibitions are now held twice a year and are entirely free, sixpence only being charged for the catalogue which is full of valuable information and worth far more. I had a great artistic treat, as not only are some of Turner's most noted works in-

cluded but there are famous Romneys, Gainsboroughs, Constables, and other celebrated artists' works to be seen. Among the Turners I think I was most interested in *The Marriage of the Adriatic* with its marvellous colouring. It is well-known from engravings, but the original was new to me; it is one of the largest pictures in the collection. An interesting feature is three likenesses of the artist—one by George Dance is said to be the only portrait Turner ever sat for—another by J. T. Smith was taken surreptitiously, and the third by John Phillip, R.A., (a painful likeness) was taken a year before his death. All three are so entirely different as to make it difficult to believe they are intended for the same man.

Among the Romneys there are two portraits of Lady Hamilton, one as St. Cecilia, and the other as Euphrosyne. I preferred the latter. John Opie's Fortune teller is full of interest as also is Sir David Wilkie's Rent-day in which all the figures are said to be likenesses of well-known people.

AT THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S GALLERIES

an exhibition of pictures of an entirely different school has just opened, as M. Benjamin Constant, the well-known French portrait painter, has sent over a collection of 21 of his latest achievements presumably to court comparison with the work of our own countrymen in the same branch of art. And the result? My own opinion after carefully studying the whole collection is that Messrs. Sargent, Guthrie, Lavery, Herkomer, and half a dozen others whom I could name have nothing to fear but much to gain from comparison with this noted painter. His male pictures are better than his female, but both lack life and insight into the character of the sitter, I was most pleased with the likeness of M. Chaplain (member of *L'Institut de France*)—here the artist evidently had congenial matter to work upon—the likeness of his son is also very attractive, as is that of Sir William Ingram. Among the portraits of the fair sex (all ladies of fashion) I best liked that of Madame Allemayer—a lady approaching middle age, with a forcible face and iron-grey hair. The largest picture in the collection is a full-length portrait of Madame Emma Calvé in a gorgeous dress of crimson and gold; the pose is good but the *tout ensemble* leaves much to be desired. M. Constant may be the favourite of the hour in Paris but he has a strong rival in M. Carolus Duran whose style I infinitely prefer.

"VIVE ZOLA!"

The Dreyfus case does not properly belong to a London letter, but so world-wide is the interest taken in it that I feel I must testify to the intense satisfaction shown all over the country at the prospect of a new trial for this unhappy man, the result of which is a foregone conclusion. In remembering Dreyfus one must not forget Zola, the champion of justice, without whose timely aid it is possible this desirable *dénouement* might never have been brought about. For him some amount of compensation will doubtless come from the book he is about to write dealing with his experiences during his enforced flight from France, but for Dreyfus it seems to me that nothing can ever in any way atone for the terrible treatment he has received. Neither money nor position nor anything the world can offer will ever wipe out the memory of the five awful years which have elapsed since he was so unjustly condemned. It seems in such a case it is futile to talk of justice; there never can be justice because the past cannot be undone.

AT THE THEATRES

only one decided novelty has been given us during the past fortnight, *The Cowboy and the Lady*, an American comedy performed by an American Company. It is a curious piece of no great depth but distinctly original and beautifully acted. The

leading parts are played by Mr. Nat Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott (otherwise Mrs. Goodwin.) Both are comedians of a very high order, and Miss Elliott is a very beautiful woman. The scenes are laid in Colorado and verge on melodrama—love, jealousy and sudden death with the aid of a pistol. It is an old story but freshly told with a smartness that characterises everything American. All London is looking forward to next Monday when the divine Sarah will appear as Hamlet for the first time on these shores. I cannot imagine some of our most cherished "quotations" done into French—but we shall see. Coquelin is to follow Bernhardt and already nearly every seat is booked for his season. With nearly half our theatres run by Americans and two successful French seasons, to say nothing of Italian opera which is fairly booming this year, it is not wonderful that several of our native actors are a little sad. I heard yesterday that Mr. Hayden Coffin is far more ill than is generally supposed and grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery. I hope the report may prove to be exaggerated as he would be greatly missed.

J. K.

9th June.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The public sitting of the United Chambers of the Court of Cassation to deal with the Dreyfus case has excited much less interest than might be supposed. It was known at the end of last week that M. Ballot-Beaupré, the judge appointed to draw up a report on the evidence, was in favour of quashing the conviction, and even the most rabid anti-revisionists had to admit that the game was up. M. Ballot-Beaupré went even further than he was expected to do. In a masterly review of all the questions of fact and law connected with the case, he declared his firm conviction that the *bordereau* was written by Esterhazy. The charges against Dreyfus consequently fell to the ground, for, even if he were in possession of the information contained in the *bordereau*, there was no other evidence that he had given such information to anyone. M. Ballot-Beaupré spoke in strong terms of the conduct of Henry and Du Paty de Clam but was evidently anxious to let off the members of the 1894 Court-Martial as lightly as possible, it being unnecessary, he said, to go into the question whether secret evidence had any weight in their decision. He concluded by recommending that the conviction be quashed and that Dreyfus be re-tried by Court-martial. The Procureur-Général and Counsel for Mme. Dreyfus took the same view, and, as I write, the Court is deliberating on its finding, which will no doubt be in accordance with M. Ballot-Beaupré's recommendation. The day of retribution is at hand. Du Paty de Clam was arrested last night and is now left to his meditations in the very cell in which, nearly five years ago, he tried to wring a confession from the wretched Dreyfus. It would be interesting to know whether he has a razor with him.

THE TWO PATRIOTS.

The trial of M. Paul Déroulède and M. Marcel Habert afforded a very curious illustration of the emotional side of the French character. There could be no attempt to disprove the charge, M. Déroulède having frankly admitted that he tried to lead General Roget from the path of duty. All that could be done was to work upon the feelings of the jury, and this the witnesses did with a vengeance! M. François Coppée implored the jury to spare him the anguish of seeing his friend Paul Déroulède branded as a felon. General Hervé gave an

affecting account of the circumstances under which M. Déroulède and his brother enlisted during the Franco-German war. The ladies present shed tears as General Hervé recalled these souvenirs of twenty-eight years ago, which of course had an important bearing on the case in hand. The General concluded his evidence by declaring that he relied on Déroulède's clarion voice to encourage the army on the way to the frontier. Still stranger than all this was the evidence of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the ex-President of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation. For nearly an hour he was allowed to attack President Loubet. Brandishing his arms and throwing himself into theatrical postures, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire repeated his Panama "revelations" and again defied the Government to prosecute him. The only connection alleged to exist between all this and the charge against M. Déroulède was that the election of M. Loubet was "the last drop of mud that caused the cup of indignation to overflow!" Half an hour's deliberation was enough to convince the jury that patriotism demanded an acquittal.

MAJOR MARCHAND

and his officers, who reached Paris yesterday, have no reason to be dissatisfied with the warmth of the welcome accorded them. A crowd of five or six thousand people stood outside the Army and Navy Club for hours, cheering the explorers, and there was a good show of flags in the main streets and boulevards. The sword of honour subscribed for by readers of the *Patrie*, however, was not a very magnificent present, the subscription having fallen short of £200. Hitherto Marchand has given no encouragement to the agitators who were in hopes of finding a new Boulanger in him. He has repeatedly declared that he will have nothing to do with politics and that he intends to obey orders as a soldier should. This does not prevent the "patriots" from hailing him as a champion of France against perfidious Albion. Here is a specimen of the popular songs in which his exploits are being celebrated:

Le Général du peuple Anglo-Saxon
Surpris de tes succès,
Capitaine français,
Représentant de la perfide Albion
Est venu te sommer
D'avoir à t'en aller.
En vaillant soldat,
Tu dis : J'n'bougèrai pas,
Subirai du sort
Tout jusqu'à la mort.
Général Anglais,
Crois-le bien je suis prêt,
Je me défendrai...
Vive la France!

THE DIVINE SARAH.

That wonderful woman, Sarah Bernhardt has scored a great success in *Hamlet*, a part which few other actresses in the world have ventured to undertake. It is difficult to decide whether her energy is not as worthy of admiration as her dramatic talent. She is one of the busiest women in existence. With the whole weight of managerial responsibility on her shoulders—she gives her personal attention to every detail connected with her theatre—she nevertheless finds time for sculpture, as a newly-completed bust of M. Victorien Sardou in her studio testifies. She also manages to take a daily fencing lesson. No one can fail to be struck by the youthful elasticity of her movements. Though now fifty-five years old, she has the vigour of a young girl fresh from school. The excessive leanness which used to be the delight of the caricaturist has given place to a comfortable plumpness. Her fluffy, red-gold hair is as abundant as ever. It is hardly necessary to add that like every actress, she "makes up" in private life. In the course of a brief chat I had with

her, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt expressed herself as highly gratified by the reception given to *Hamlet* in Paris and said she was anxiously looking forward to playing the part before a London audience. In discussing *Hamlet* she declared her own view of the character to be quite in opposition to the generally accepted ideas. "People talk of *Hamlet*," she observed, "as a complex and mysterious personage. I take his character to be a perfectly simple one. He wavers and hesitates, but that does not alter the fact that he is impelled throughout by one stern purpose, which he ultimately accomplishes."

2nd June.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INTEREST IN THE FAR EAST.

It is plain as the weeks go on that there is in this country an undercurrent of interest in matters of the Far East. It crops out every once in a while in some speech or action of some commercial body, and nearly every instance can be traced directly to the influence of Lord Charles Beresford's recent presence and addresses in America. The Hon. John Barrett, Minister to Siam under President Cleveland, and credited in this country with having wide information concerning Eastern subjects, has been recently given a dinner at the Union League Club of Chicago. His speech was an exhortation for this country to seize the opportunity now before it and make the most of it. He said:

"I cannot over-estimate the importance of the subject before us. We are face to face in the Pacific and Far East with a situation of immeasurable possibilities. Upon our policy depends our position in that great ocean, where by the hand of God, by destiny, and by fortune, it is intended that we should be first, but where, if we fail to seize and develop our opportunities, we may not only become forever second, but come trailing along behind Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and Germany, and even France. It is an issue of the hour. It is now or never. If we weaken one iota, we give an entrance for the wedge that will destroy the unity of policy and integrity of principle which alone can bring us success. There is the practical and commercial side of it, which appeals to us all—for commerce is the life-blood of nations. While formerly it was most difficult to arouse interest in American products and to get European or native houses to handle American imports, now all is changed, and there is a grand movement all along the line from Java to Japan in favour of American interests. These same native and foreign firms want American connections, and wish to handle American goods.

"What a vista of opportunities here opens before us, and yet largely dependent upon two great points: First, whether we shall meet, master, and hold the situation in the Philippines, and second, stand inflexibly for the maintenance of our treaty rights and freedom of trade throughout all China. Given this mighty nation of ours in that incalculable position of strength resulting from permanent sovereignty over the Philippines and perpetual enjoyment of freedom of trade in China, and you will have a nation whose power and influence will be paramount, not only in the Pacific, but throughout all the world."

A STRONG NAVY WANTED.

Admiral Sampson, in a short article on the United States navy just published, makes a plea for at least twice as many ships as we now have, and says in the course of his article:—"We have become an Asiatic Power, and cannot evade the responsibilities of such a position. We

have great interests in the Pacific Ocean, and must be prepared to cope with any who are disposed to deny us our rights there.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S BOOK, *The Break-up of China*, just published by one of the leading firms of the country, has drawn much more attention than might have been expected. The reviews have been almost uniformly favourable and the sentiment of English and American co-operation has been kindly received, though there is no indication (as I have written before) of any present active co-operation. Indeed, Lord Beresford himself says in his book:

"Though the great trading classes of the United States, as far as I could gather, are keenly alive to the necessity of safeguarding the future of the United States' commercial interests, it was quite apparent to me that those in authority and indeed the people as a whole are, for the present, at any rate, going to allow Chinese affairs to take care of themselves.

"I could discover no desire on the part of the commercial communities in the United States to engage in any practical effort for preserving what to them might become in the future a trade, the extent of which no mortal can conjecture."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

President McKinley has recently issued an order taking from under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service rules some four thousand places in the Government service which formerly came under the regulations of this bureau. This is the result of a long existing dissatisfaction with a measure put in force by President Cleveland which had the effect of giving thousands of Democrats supposedly permanent tenure in office. McKinley's action, however, has proved unfortunate in satisfying no-one. Those who favour Civil Service reform and who would like to see offices contingent upon merit alone look upon it as a backward step. The politicians, who have exerted tremendous pressure toward releasing places from the control of the Civil Service Bureau, in order that they might pay political debts, look upon it as only a half-way measure. Several members of McKinley's Cabinet have attempted to come to his aid in published defences of the order, but have effected little in change of public opinion.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

The successor of Speaker Reed of the House of Representatives for the next Congress is practically assured in the person of Congressman D. B. Henderson of Iowa. In fact, it is safe to say that he has enough Republican members pledged to his candidacy to seat him in the chair without question. Mr. Henderson will no doubt prove an acceptable presiding officer, a friend of and co-worker with the administration, and a man who, with fair executive ability and parliamentary knowledge, will arouse little opposition. He will succeed Speaker Reed, but he will in no measure reach the position which Reed has attained. The place of Speaker of the House has been made by Reed to be in importance only second to that of President. He has controlled the legislation of the Lower House and his influence has killed measures or carried them along as he believed was best for the country. He has been a strong man in everything that the word implies, independent and fearless. Indeed, he has dared to oppose, and oppose successfully, a number of measures which the Administration would have been glad to see become law. Mr. Henderson is one of the oldest members of the House in point of service, an able man as men go, strong, but without the strength that dares to stand alone against the crowd.

BUSINESS

in this country continues good, and the stock markets have within the week past

rallied sharply from the decline that has been in effect for a month or so. More and more American goods are going to other countries and more and more are Americans inclined to push them into foreign countries.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

An enterprising American newspaper has just made a canvass of the members of the Democratic National Committee with a view to learning what will be the most prominent issues advanced by that party in the coming Presidential campaign. The result indicates that the demand for free coinage of silver will be kept prominent, but not to the exclusion of several other features. The denunciation of the Trusts and opposition to so-called "Imperialism" are likely to be quite as important in Democratic minds.

13th June.

Meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 5th of July, 1899, there were present:—Messrs. J. S. Fearon (Chairman), E. A. Hewett, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, D. M. Moses, J. Prentice, E. B. Skottowe, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Departmental Reports.—The following are submitted and ordered for publication:—

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR JUNE.

The epidemic of measles and whooping-cough continues, there being sixty cases of measles and thirty-four of whooping-cough during June.

There was only one case of typhoid fever among the foreign population, but the occurrence of seven new cases of tuberculosis indicates a serious danger among us.

It is especially for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis that care is taken with the protection of the food supply, and one of these measures is the provision of proper shops and markets for the purpose of obtaining clean food. Were the public aware of the filthiness of the butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops which are in Chinese hands and would see for themselves the filth which collects under the wooden floors, the nastiness of their ice-chests and the general unhealthiness both in conditions and management of their shops, they would insist on their 'boys' buying food from the new Public Market, where the shops are as perfect as modern sanitation can make them.

The new Foreign Market on the Maloo is large enough for the supply of all foreign residents with food of a perishable nature.

One thing alone should be sufficient in the eye of a foreigner to condemn the outside shops, namely, the ineradicable habit, which the Chinese have of living, feeding and sleeping among the food-stuffs which foreigners eat. Unless, however, efforts are made by the foreign public themselves for their own protection, the full benefit to public health of the new Foreign Market on the Maloo will not be effected.

Infectious Diseases Notified in Foreign Community.

Small-pox	4
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	1
Typhus Fever	0
Dysentery	7
Diphtheria	0
Measles	60
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping-cough	34
Influenza	4
Tuberculosis	7
Malaria	28
Lobar Pneumonia	2
Infantile Diarrhoea	8
Chicken-pox	4
Mumps	5

Total 164

Deaths Registered in the Foreign Community.

	1898.	1899.
Small-pox	1	1
Typhoid fever	2	0
Cholera	0	0
Total from all causes	4	6
Calculated population	5,280	5,510
Death-rate per thousand	9.1	13.1

Deaths Registered in the Native Community.

	1898.	1899.
Small-pox	3	14
Cholera	0	0
Total from all causes	362	241
Calculated population	300,000	322,000
Death-rate per thousand	14.5	9

Isolation Hospital.

Under treatment during the month.....	0
Recovered and discharged	0
Died.....	0
Remaining under treatment on last day of month	0

Lock Hospital.

	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.
In-Patients.....	22	18	18	21
Examinations...	217	217	218	219

Report on Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai Waterworks Co.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory. Date of Analysis—29th June, 1899. Physical Characters—Colour pale yellow-green. Slight opacity. Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution ..	16.8
a Volatile	8.4
b Fixed	8.4
Appearance on Ignition.....	Slight charring.
Total Hardness	10.5
a Temporary	3.5
b Permanent	7.0
Chlorine	2.6
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Trace.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate	None.
Saline (or "Free" Ammonia).....	.0004
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia	.00086
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrates	Nil.
Sulphates	Trace.
Sediment	Nil.

Bacteriological Examination.—The water contained 28,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Water collected on the same day at the mouth of the Huangpu at Woosung during an incoming tide contained 36,000, while that from the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang collected on same day at almost the same time and tide contained 7,200 only. This would appear to confirm the belief of the Chinese that the Yangtze water is of such great purity that they readily drink it without boiling. It also tends to show that even with an incoming tide the Huangpu water is considerably inferior in purity to that of the Yangtze. The large quantity of shipping on the Huangpu is probably a factor in causing this.

Vaccine Station.—With the diminution of cases of small-pox, which always occurs with the hot season, the demand for vaccine lessens. One calf was vaccinated during June. 120 small tubes and 24 large tubes were issued.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute.—Reports were made on twenty-one specimens sent to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Chemical analyses were made of twenty-three samples of milk, water etc.

During June two persons, one of whom was a Chinese, went through the Pasteur treatment for prophylactic purposes, making ten cases in all which have received the treatment since the opening of the Institute in March last.

ARTHUR STANLEY, M.D., D.P.H.
Health Officer.

SUMMARY OF LICENSE FEES, &c., FOR JUNE.

Description.	1899.			1898.			1897.		
	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fees.	Total from 1st January.	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fees.	Total from 1st January.	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fees.	Total from 1st January.
Foreign.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hotels and Taverns	...	...	854.56	...	...	666.50	1	5.00	642.33
Foreign and Native.									
Billiard & Bowling Saloons	2	2.00	92.00	...	...	85.50	...	...	84.00
Theatres, Concerts, etc.	30	327.00	1,805.39	36	349.00	1,342.00	29	216.00	974.00
Livery Stables	r. 542 c. 460	2,382.00	14,540.00	r. 714 c. 555	2,934.00	14,336.50	r. 737 c. 580	1,601.00	9,362.50
Carts and Waggon's	350	715.50	4,541.00	338	686.50	4,180.50	361	541.50	3,249.00
Cargo and Ferry Boats....	597	446.17	3,104.68	692	544.00	3,321.50	595	427.50	3,020.50
Steam Launches.....	35	70.00	775.00	40	80.00	908.00	...	...	...
Butchers' Shops & Stalls.	27	20.00	897.00	145	91.50	1,396.00	32	32.00	180.00
Private Ponies	14	7.81	685.81	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Carriages	15	22.50	1,977.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Jin-ric-shas	75	78.05	5,912.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native.									
Shops or Stores for selling									
Foreign Liquors	...	...	1,400.00	...	...	1,520.00	1	6.67	1,406.67
Wine-shops, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	3,657.50	6	5.50	3,142.50	1	4.50	2,362.50
Opium-shops and Stores..	1,348	5,367.00	32,259.20	1,513	5,784.00	34,178.50	1,510	5,368.25	30,784.00
Tea-shops	369	500.50	3,029.10	385	544.40	3,256.60	370	490.30	2,899.70
Pawn-shops	...	...	4,812.54	117	2,546.89	5,909.89	115	2,422.69.2	5,274.72.7
Jin-ric-shas	4,631	6,951.00	30,696.00	4,179	6,268.50	40,920.00	4,242	6,363.00	33,181.50
Wheel-barrows	3,946	2,506.00.5	16,440.37.5	3,778	2,400.73.6	17,841.43.6	4,460	1,793.95	12,421.40
Water-carts.....	10	20.00	130.00	13	26.00	160.00	16	32.00	194.00
Sampans	125	123.50	960.50	111	107.50	1,176.00	117	114.50	1,103.00
Boats	1,223	423.89	2,367.57	1,434	476.73.6	2,615.99.7	1,607	527.35	2,896.00
Total...\$	19,962.92.5	139,937.27.5	Total...\$	22,845.26.3	136,957.42.3	Total...\$	19,946.21.2	110,035.82.7	
Slaughter-House Fees ...	29	236.41	1,407.05	30	194.73	1,202.01	28	204.96	1,295.74
Cattle-Shed Fees	29	949.50	5,621.05	30	768.15	4,814.00	28	793.00	5,182.05
Market Fees	1,282	1,732.50	10,193.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock Hospital Fees	53	213.00	1,216.00	38	158.00	845.00	35	140.00	886.00
Sub. o/a Police on Outside									
Roads	13	133.25	3,117.25	8	54.00	2,341.00	16	133.50	2,219.00
Carbide of Calcium	1	4.00	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dues on Merchandise.....	Tls.	5,483.53	25,686.47	Tls.	4,159.32	26,060.90	Tls.	4,416.47	25,108.86
Land Tax.....	„	„	70,594.71	„	51.94	69,747.14	„	25,668.19	54,522.69
G. M. Rate (Foreign) ...	„	11,938.53	50,349.32	„	6,850.86	44,701.83	„	4,711.68	31,804.76
do. (Native)	\$	11,047.16.8	169,490.82.6	\$	9,627.22.8	158,020.15.3	\$	7,125.60.3	130,698.13.5

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 1st July, 1899:—

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	70
Burglary	2
Cruelty to Animals	5
Cutting and Wounding	1
Fraud	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	4
Gambling	6
Larceny from Persons	4
" " Dwellings, etc.	63
Miscellaneous Cases	439
Ricsha Licenses suspended	169
" " confiscated	494
Wheelbarrow, " suspended	16
Hand Cart	1
Beggars, Hawkers, and Ragpickers ...	400
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,676
Chinese dead bodies found in streets...	10
Stray dogs captured	59

PIERRE B. PATTON,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Coolies Singing on Foundation Work.—A further discussion on this subject arises and it is finally decided that from and after the 15th instant, the singing shall be entirely prohibited.

Markets.—The following report by the Health Officer is submitted and ordered for publication:—

Health Department.
Shanghai, 28th June, 1899.

SIR,—I have to draw the Council's attention to the fact that the meat and vegetable shops supplying the foreign public are in a grossly insanitary condition; one can have little idea of the filthiness of the shops from which our food comes. I could demonstrate the fact in a few minutes to any one who is not convinced of the horrible condition of the meat and vegetable shops. Moreover

the shops are such as not as a rule to admit of proper sanitary re-construction.

There is room in the foreign Maloo Market for all these shops, and there is no doubt that it would be to the public benefit were all food of a perishable nature supplied from the Municipal Market.

The principle should, I think, be maintained that the power of the Municipal Council to deal with matters relating to the health of the inhabitants is supreme. Public Health should therefore not suffer on account of a few property owners being deprived temporarily of shop rents or of the shopkeepers being given the trouble of moving.

As long as filthy shops are in existence it is certain that the Chinese servants will continue to patronise them.

The only way therefore to give the foreign public the full benefit conferred on them by the new market will be to render outside shopping impossible as regards perishable goods such as meat, poultry, game and vegetables. And this may be done as follows:—

The butchers' shop are licensed and pay one dollar monthly license fee. Judged by the new standard of the Municipal Markets I should have no hesitation in condemning all the native butchers' shop I have seen as grossly insanitary. It would be therefore illogical to license them. Without a license they could not supply meat within the Settlement.

Poultry and game shops (most of which sell vegetables) are not licensed, but are in the same grossly unhealthy condition as the butchers' shops. I would suggest that they be licensed in the same way as the butchers' shops, under the powers conferred by Byelaw XXXIV.

There is I think no ethical objection to these courses and certainly none from a Public Health aspect.

The Licensing of the Butcher's shops takes place on the 1st of July, but they are usually given eleven days' grace. The market is quite ready for them to move into.

The Chinese object to the market because they cannot live in the same place with

their goods, but to the foreign consumer this is an advantage.

I am of opinion that unless a clean sweep is made of those butchers, poultry and vegetable dealers who have insanitary shops the value of the New Market to the foreign public will to a great extent be thrown away.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary.

Tramway Concession.—Tenders for this Concession are laid on the table and it is arranged to open them on the 11th instant in the presence of the representatives of the French Council.

Shooting Committee Incident.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published together with the orders to which reference is made therein. The Council is of opinion that no further action is called for in this matter, being informed that the practice of notifying Staff movements to the Corps in General orders was initiated in February last and is now routine procedure:—

Shanghai, 30th June, 1899.

SIR,—I beg to enclose copies of certain correspondence which has passed between Mr. Rex and the Committee of Enquiry into the Shooting Incident.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
BYRON BRENAN.

The CHAIRMAN,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 24th June, 1899.

SIR,—

The Shooting-Committee Incident Enquiry Committee.

I learn that a General Order (No. 483) has been sent out by the Officer Commanding the S.V.C. reading as follows:—

"The following Officers resign their Commissions in accordance with Paragraph No. 7 of the finding of the Committee of Enquiry appointed under Resolution VIII at the Meeting of Ratepayers held on 9th March 1899."

As the express object of the return of our Commissions, and our subsequent resignations was, in the words of the Committee to prevent any stigma attaching to the names of the three persons implicated it does not appear to me or to Mr. Dally that this Order carries out the spirit of the Committee's recommendation, however nearly it may conform to the letter thereof, and we shall be obliged if you will kindly represent this to the Council and request them to cancel this Order and issue one merely stating the fact that we have resigned.

We have further to ask that the facts that our commissions have been restored as from the original dates on which they were cancelled and that we have resigned (on such and such dates) may be embodied in a *Standing Order* this being the form in which all changes in the list of Officers are customarily gazetted, for permanent reference.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED B. REX.

BYRON BRENAN, Esq., C.M.G.,

H.B.M.'s Consul-General,

H. B. M. Consulate General.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1899.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I beg to inform you that in the opinion of Colonel Browne and myself the suggestion of the Committee of Enquiry has not been carried out in the manner we should have preferred. In the General Order notifying your resignation we think that all reference to the finding of the Committee of Enquiry should have been omitted, but all that we can do now is to send a copy of your letter and of this reply to the Chairman of the Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BYRON BRENAN,

Consul General.

A. REX, Esquire.

Head Quarters,

Shanghai, 8th June, 1899.

S. V. C.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 482.

RESTORATION OF COMMISSIONS.

The Municipal Council restores the Commissions of the following Officers in accordance with paragraph No. 7 of the finding of the Committee of Enquiry appointed under Resolution VIII at the last Meeting of Ratepayers.

Captain A. B. REX.

1st Lieut. J. B. CAMERON.

1st Lieut. H. W. DALDY.

By Order.

LESLIE J. CURRIE,

2nd Lieut. S.V.C.,

Assistant Adjutant.

Head Quarters,

Shanghai, 22nd June, 1899.

S. V. C.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 483.

Resignations.—The following Officers resign their Commissions in accordance with paragraph No. 7 of the finding of the Committee of Enquiry appointed under Resolution VIII at the Meeting of Ratepayers, held on the 9th March, 1899:—

Captain A. B. REX.

Lieutenant J. B. CAMERON.

Lieutenant H. W. DALDY.

By Order.

C. G. CLOSE,

Captain,

Adjutant S.V.C.

The late Mr. G. R. Corner.—It is unanimously decided to erect a gravestone at the public charge to the memory of this gentleman in consideration of his long and valuable services to the Public, in connection with the Public Gardens.

The meeting then adjourns.

Amusements.

CRICKET.

INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

"B" CO. v. POLICE.

The above match was begun on Thursday and concluded on Friday. The Police declared their innings closed with a score of 98 for nine wickets, and their opponents could only make 61 when they went in to bat, the Police thus winning by 37 runs. Score:—

POLICE.

Sergt. Spottiswood, c. Kragh, b. Turnbull...	0
Sergt. Champion, c. Andrews, b. Peace...	2
Sergt. Robinson, c. Sanderson, b. W. E. Wilson...	20
Insp. Collins, b. Peace...	2
Capt. Supdt. Pattison, not-out...	35
Sergt. E. Lynch, b. Sanderson...	11
Insp. Bourke, b. Sanderson...	0
Sergt. Chilvers, c. Whitfield, b. Sanderson...	7
Const. J. Lynch, b. Sanderson...	0
Const. Brown, c. Green, b. W. E. Wilson...	6
Sergt. Eke, not-out...	6
Byes...	9
	98

"B" CO.

S. E. Green, b. J. Lynch...	2
C. Kragh, b. J. Lynch...	3
W. E. Wilson, c. Brown, b. E. Lynch...	26
W. J. Turnbull, b. J. Lynch...	0
R. P. Sanderson, l-b-w., b. E. Lynch...	2
G. Peace, b. E. Lynch...	0
T. Abbot, b. E. Lynch...	0
C. White, b. E. Lynch...	11
J. Whitfield, c. Brown, b. Spottiswood...	2
S. Gillings, b. Spottiswood...	0
Sandycr, not-out...	4
Byes 8, l-b. 1, w-b. 1, n-b. 1...	11
	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POLICE.

	overs.	mdns.	runs.	wkts.
Turnbull	12	2	29	1
W. E. Wilson	10	2	22	2
G. Peace	7	3	13	2
Sanderson	9	3	15	4
Brooks	2	0	10	0

"B." CO.

	overs.	mdns.	runs.	wkts.
E. H. Lynch	5.2	4	32	5
J. Lynch	9	5	12	3
Spottiswood	6	4	6	2

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

HON. SEC.'S XI v. HON. TREASURER'S XI.

Saturday's match on the S.C.C. ground under this title provided a fairly interesting afternoon's cricket. The Hon. Sec.'s eleven by even scoring put together 140, and then their opponents hit up 93, a new member of the Club, Sharpin, having the highest individual total, 41 not-out. The bowling analysis showed some creditable figures, Wright securing seven wickets for 40 runs, W. H. Bell five for 18, and Dew three for 34. Full score:—

HON. SEC.'S XI.

B. P. Sheldon, c. Tyack, b. Wright...	6
G. C. Dew, c. and b. Wright...	20
A. J. H. Moule, c. Sharpin, b. Wright...	16
W. Dennis, c. King, b. Wright...	16
W. H. Bell, c. King, b. Sharpin...	6
E. S. Powell, b. Tyack...	7
E. P. Hudson, b. Wright...	20
C. G. Close, b. Wright...	3
E. Ormiston, b. Wright...	5
E. R. Morris, not-out...	19
F. Adams, b. Cooper...	6
Byes 13, l-b. 1; w-b. 2...	16
	140

HON. TREASURER'S XI.

W. B. Cheetham, c. Moule, b. Dew	4
S. Reynell, c. Dennis, b. Bell	12
R. J. Wright, b. Dew	11
H. S. King, b. Dew	1
J. Sharpin, not-out	41
C. W. Cooper, b. Bell	0
A. N. Woodward st. Sheldon, b. Bell	3
P. K. Knyvett, c. Hudson, b. Ormiston	16
C. M. Tulloch, c. Dew, b. Bell	1
J. Henningsen, c. Moule, b. Dennis	0
W. J. Tyack, b. Bell	2
Byes	2
	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HON. SEC.'S XI.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wright	20	5	40	7
Tyack	12	3	36	1
King	9	0	34	0
Sharpin	4	1	10	1
Cooper	3	1	4	1

HON. TREASURER'S XI.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Dew	14	1	34	3
Powell	3	0	10	0
Bell	12	3	18	5
Moule	3	0	13	0
Ormiston	2	0	13	1
Hudson	1	0	1	0
Dennis	2	1	2	1

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

S.R.C. v. S.P.S.A.C.

The School Athletic Club came very near gaining a victory over a moderately strong eleven representing the Recreation Club, as when time was called the latter were still 119 runs behind with half their wickets down. This state of things was mainly due to the long stand made by the brothers Lanning, who compiled 91 for the first wicket, and the successful bowling of Stewart and Anderson, the former taking three wickets for 11 runs, and the latter two for 4. Full Score:—

S. P. S. A. C.

G. F. Lanning, c. Dowling, b. Wilson	38
A. E. Lanning, b. Wilson	55
H. Wilson, b. W. E. Wilson	0
V. H. Lanning, c. Dowling, b. Jackson	4
R. H. Moorehead, c. Dowling, b. Wilson	0
A. H. White, b. Wilson	4
O. H. Anderson, c. and b. Jackson	12
T. P. Moorehead, c. Jackson, b. Wilson	0
A. E. Stewart, not-out	8
J. W. Cameron, run-out	15
Byes 12; l-b. 1	13
	149

J. M. Gutierrez did not bat.

S. R. C.

J. B. Walsh, l-b-w., b. Stewart	11
J. W. Ord, b. Stewart	7
W. J. Turnbull, l-b-w., b. Stewart	5
H. E. Dowling, c. Lanning, b. Anderson	6
W. H. Jackson, not-out	1
J. W. Withington, l-b-w., b. Anderson	0
	30

C. Kragh, S. E. Green, E. C. Johnson, W. McAllister and W. E. Wilson did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. P. S. A. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
W. H. Jackson	20	5	56	2
W. E. Wilson	20	7	26	6
C. E. Johnson	5	1	10	0
J. B. Walsh	6	1	18	0
J. W. Ord	3	1	9	0
W. J. Turnbull	6	1	17	0

S. R. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
A. E. Stewart	10	4	11	3
V. H. Lanning	7	3	15	0
O. H. Anderson	3	1	4	2

SHANGHAI RANGERS v. THE NAVY.

Won by the Navy by 74 runs. Score:—

RANGERS.

Spottiswood, b. de Thoren.....	6
Sanderson, b. Wilson.....	0
C. Champion, b. Wilson.....	11
M. J. Champion, c. Ballard, b. Wilson.....	1
Aiers, c. Ballard, b. Wilson.....	3
Johnson, run-out.....	8
Lawrence, c. Chetwode, b. Wilson.....	4
Collins, b. Wilson.....	1
Abbot, c. Tuck, b. Ballard.....	1
Dunn, c. Henderson, b. Ballard.....	0
Waller, not-out.....	2
Byes.....	3

THE NAVY.

Dr. Tuck, b. C. Champion.....	0
Ballard, run-out.....	22
Henderson, b. C. Champion.....	3
Chetwode, b. Sanderson.....	11
Wilson, b. Spottiswood.....	41
De Thoren, l-b-w., b. Sanderson.....	4
Poulter, b. C. Champion.....	0
Goodenough, b. C. Champion.....	17
Pope, b. Johnson.....	1
May, not-out.....	4
Gordon, c. Champion, b. Spottiswood.....	3
Byes 7, w-b. 1.....	8

114

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RANGERS.

Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wilson.....	11	0	23
De Thoren.....	9	3	14
Ballard.....	2	2	0

THE NAVY.

Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
C. Champion.....	15	5	34
F. Johnson.....	12	1	26
Sanderson.....	10	2	19
Spottiswood.....	6.3	1	16
M. J. Champion..	2	0	11

Spottiswood bowled a wide.

BASE-BALL.

Owing to the excessive heat Saturday's game was called at 4.45 instead of 4 p.m., with the locals to the bat. The *Monocacies* as usual jumped in the lead and the score at the end of the second innings stood 10 to 1 in their favour.

Richards up to this had been pitching a quick game, and it was seen at the commencement of the third innings that the pace had told. The locals quickly took advantage of this, and hit him hard for 17 runs in the third and fourth innings, gaining a lead which they held to the end. Henning in the meantime settled down and pitched a good even game, holding the visitors down to 13 hits in 7 innings. This is really remarkable as the *Monocacies* are all good batters.

As usual the visitors led in base stealing, and we hope to see the locals improve in this art, as it means many runs.

Owing to darkness the game was called at the end of the seventh innings, the locals having won their second game this season.

Shanghai—	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Henning, p.....	6	4	3	0	1	9	6
Mann, c.....	5	3	4	1	6	1	3
Derby, lb.....	5	3	2	0	9	1	2
Etzel, c. f.....	5	3	3	1	0	0	0
Hunt, 2b.....	5	2	3	1	4	3	1
Belyea, l. f.....	5	2	3	0	0	0	0
Lawrence, 3b.....	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
Bennet, s. s.....	5	2	4	1	0	0	3
Landers, r. f.....	6	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	47	24	25	6	21	15	16

Monocacy— AB. R. BH. SB. PO. A. E.

Scarbo, lb.....	5	4	4	2	10	0	1
Lewis, 3b.....	5	3	1	1	0	2	1
Dawson, c.....	5	4	3	3	6	1	0
Richards, p.....	5	2	3	2	2	9	2
Ellison, s. s.....	5	1	0	1	1	1	2
Shanstrom, c. f.....	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pond, l. f.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
McDonald, r. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pipkin, 2b.....	4	2	2	0	1	0	0

Totals...42 17 13 11 21 13 6

Runs by innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Shanghai... 1 0 7 9 0 3 4—24

Monocacies... 3 7 4 1 0 0 2 17

Base hits by innings—

Shanghai... 2 1 7 10 1 2 2—25

Monocacies... 2 4 4 2 0 0 1—13

Summary:—2 base hits—Dawson; 3 base hits—Henning; home runs—Etzel, Dawson; base on balls—Shanghai 2, Monocacies 4; wild pitches—Henning 6; passed balls—Mann 2; missed 3rd strike—Shanghai 6, Monocacies 6; struck by pitcher—Lawrence; left on bases—Shanghai 8, Monocacies 7; time of game 2 hours. Umpire S. J. Levey. Scorer, Mr. Dooley.

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

(From Sport & Gossip.)

HANDICAP AND RATING CLASS.

The race on Saturday was over the usual down river course to Kajao Creek and back, distance 16 miles.

The start was at 2 p.m., rather a warm time of day but in spite of this there were very few absentees, the yachts crossing the line being:—*Spoondrift*, *Violet*, *Coronella*, *Lorna*, and the five Flappers. On the last of the ebb and with a fair south to south-west breeze the yachts got along at a tolerably good rate to the Point, where spinnakers were set. Although there was quite a good little sailing breeze progress from here to the stake-boat was slow as the flood tide had commenced in strength, and while the boats were making good way through the water they were not progressing fast over the land. With the breeze right aft and a burning sun it was a hot journey and calls on the ice chest were doubtless frequent on all the yachts.

The *Spoondrift* was first round the stake-boat, followed by the *Violet*, *Lorna*, and *Coronella*.

From here home it was a delightful sail after the broiling experienced. There was a good steady light breeze right ahead, making it a dead beat back to the Point and a reach home.

The *Spoondrift* continued to increase her lead, the finish of the race being:—

	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.	
<i>Spoondrift</i>	4h. 50m. 57s.	2h. 50m. 57s.	
<i>Coronella</i>	5h. 5m. 42s.	3h. 0m. 42s.	
<i>Lorna</i>	5h. 6m. 15s.	3h. 1m. 15s.	
<i>Violet</i>	5h. 2m. 36s.	3h. 2m. 9s.	

The handicap was the *Violet* and *Spoondrift* allow *Lorna* and *Coronella* 5mins.

The *Spoondrift* wins both the Rating and Handicap prizes.

This is the first appearance of the *Spoondrift* since her extensive alterations, which appear so far to have resulted in an improvement in speed as well as in look-see.

The *Violet* has a new set of Laphorne sails but they are not stretched yet and she sailed with her old ones. The new sails when in order should make a lot of difference and we expect to see her well to the fore in the coming races, especially in good breezes.

THE FLAPPERS'

race was of the most interesting character, the ultimate result being quite an open question until within the last two or three miles from home when the *Leven* was, bar accidents,

practically a certain winner. At first gun-fire the owner of the *Leven* elected to stem the strong ebb tide and make for the Footing shore but had to call the *yuhlo* into requisition to prevent himself from being swept over the line. The *Irvine* and *Senta* followed his lead shortly after, whilst the *Madcap* (which was not in the hands of her owner but piloted by Messrs. A. L. Hall and A. L. Anderson) with the *Merlin* in close attendance cleared the *Hermione* just as the second gun went. The *Leven* had a considerable advantage at the start, whilst the remaining four boats bunched together at the Footing Point where a little accidental foul sailing, of an immaterial nature, took place. The *Irvine* was the first to get clear away, followed closely by the *Merlin*, *Madcap*, and *Senta*, in the order named, and a ding-dong race between these four ensued to the stake-boat, the *Irvine* at one time even gaining a slight advantage of the *Leven*, but the skilful handling of the latter by her genial skipper enabled him to lead the fleet round the mark with a fairly substantial advantage. The *Irvine* followed with the *Madcap* a few hundred yards astern and the *Senta* and *Merlin* still in it bringing up the rear. The beat home on the now strong flood tide saw no change in the order of the boats; the *Leven* if anything slightly increased her lead and the *Madcap* closed up slightly on the *Irvine* up to the Point, whilst the *Merlin* passing the *Senta* began to improve her position though somewhat too late to be effective. At the Customs' Lower Station the *Madcap* passed the *Irvine*, the *Leven* having worked out a decisive lead, but at the oil wharves the *Irvine* with a fine slant of wind almost overhauled the second boat, but having to luff to avoid getting foul of a Russian steamer at anchor, the *Madcap* managed to maintain and even increase her lead to the home mark. The boats finished in the following order, and the skipper of the *Leven* is to be congratulated on winning a very finely sailed race.

<i>Leven</i>	5h. 16m. 13s.
<i>Madcap</i>	5h. 22m. 50s.
<i>Irvine</i>	5h. 24m. 52s.
<i>Merlin</i>	5h. 29m. 30s.
<i>Senta</i>	5h. 34m. 10s.

It is worthy of note that the boats finished in the order indicated by the numbers which they carry upon their sails.

Correspondence.

FAMINE RELIEF IN NORTH ANHUI.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—On the 12th of April, Tls. 5,000 were forwarded to us, through the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank here, from Mr. Wu Yu-ling, of Peking, with the condition that the money should be distributed to the sufferers from famine in North Anhui, by the hand of foreigners, and without any religious test. We gladly accepted the money on this condition and the enclosed Report by Dr. King, the leader of the expedition, will show how it has been distributed. It is worth noting that this Chinese philanthropist preferred to have his gift put into the hands of his fellow-countrymen by foreigners, rather than by the Chinese. The same gentleman also contributed an equal amount to the sufferers from the Yellow River inundation in Shantung, to be distributed on the same conditions.

I am, etc.,

J. W. STEVENSON,
Deputy Director.China Inland Mission,
Shanghai, 7th July.

REPORT OF A JOURNEY IN NORTH ANHUI
FOR DISTRIBUTION OF TLS. 5,000 FAMINE
RELIEF.

BY DR. GEO. KING, C. I. M.

Mr. Goold and myself having been entrusted with the above sum for distribution in the North of Anhui province, left Shanghai for Wuhu on 3rd of May, 1899, having drafts on Wuhu bankers for the money. At Wuhu we sought the advice of Lord Li as to the best means for getting money up to the remote districts to which we would need to go, and he suggested an interview with the Taotai, which was arranged by the kindness of H.B.M. Consul at the port. H.E. Wu Taotai talked over the matter with me, and telegraphed the Provincial Governor for instructions, and the latter wired back that the money should be sent for us by order on the Taotai of North Anhui residing at Fengyangfu, and that we were to be escorted on our journey by a trustworthy official. We decided, after some consideration, to turn the money into Spanish dollars, as it appeared, so far as we could obtain information, that these were the current money in the districts in which we expected to give the relief away, and the Governor sent (as we found later) the dollars under special escort, in four boxes, to Fengyangfu. We left Wuhu by a steam-launch on the 9th of May, reaching Ts'aohsien (60 miles) by night, and from this six days' land travelling brought us to Fengyang. We accepted the kind offer of Mr. Gilmer, whom we found at Lichoufu, on his way to the coast for rest and change, to come with us and aid in the distribution of the money: and we had good reason, later on, to be glad that the addition of one to our number enabled us to get over more ground, and to do the work more quickly, than otherwise we could have done.

At Fengyang, I called on H.E. T'ang, the acting Taotai for North Anhui, and also the Imperial Commissioner for Relief Distribution for North Anhui. The Governor had wired that he would indicate the districts where it would be best for us to give away the money. The dollars had not arrived from Nanking; but he indicated Wuhohsien (Five Rivers) 36 miles north-east, as one which had sadly suffered by the inundations of the Huai, and the drought, and where little Government relief had been distributed; a larger proportion of that money having been sent to Kohyang and Mengch'eng; in the former, in addition to floods and drought, great havoc had been wrought by the rebel bands, a few months before, the people slaughtered in large numbers, their houses burned down, and their property looted or destroyed. H.E. T'ang confided us and our business to the care of the Wuhu magistrate, who called on us in our inn, and very favourably impressed us with his simplicity and energy. The Taotai renewed the commission to our escort to still watch over us on our journey to Wuhu and on our return to the Yangtze Valley, and, in addition, sent a second escort, on his own account, of a military official and six horse soldiers.

On our way to Fengyang, we had seen very few returning refugees, and there were a score or two of these in front of the prefect's *yamen*, who were daily fed at the prefect's expense. I enquired of the Taotai regarding such poor refugees, with the view of helping them, but he said (what we found was practically true) that they had all dispersed now to return home, in some cases; in others, to go gleaning over the fields of wheat and barley, now fast ripening; and even, in some cases, being already reaped. I saw a line of some thirty or more barrows, each representing a refugee family and their little all drawn up for inspection outside the city wall, and some official, accom-

panied by two soldiers, noting apparently the number of persons in each family, with the object, I supposed, of giving them money for their homeward journey. We heard from those with whom we conversed that the prefect had been rendering such help.

On our journey to Wuhu, we passed a number of refugees at Linhuai, where the road from the south reaches the Huai river. Many were evidently ill with famine fever, or only recently over it, and had we had our money with us, we would have tried to find some way of giving them help. As it was, we could not get the money until we got to Wuhu, where there was a sufficient influx of boat and customs dues to pay it to us. And I fear, from my experience when I consulted the local official, at a later visit, as to the feasibility of helping the needy there, and was met by a polite *non possumus*, that we should hardly have been allowed to do anything except we had obtained direct permission from the Taotai to distribute, and a strong guard had been sent to prevent mobbing.

On our way to Wuhu, we found that the barley was almost or quite ready for the sickle, and the wheat rapidly ripening also. These crops looked fairly good; and we began to fear whether we had been sent rather to a district in which we might find much poverty as the result of the preceding failure of the crops, rather than actual want and starvation. However, we went into the villages, and gave to such households as were in the most need (so far as we could judge), and gave also to the very poorest in the town itself, and to the refugees living there in their little mat booths, or passing through with their barrows.

But we decided to take the rest of the money to the districts of Kohyang and Mengch'eng, where we heard the people were in greater straits, not having been able, in many cases, to sow their barley and wheat the preceding autumn; and we returned to Fengyangfu, saw the Taotai, got our remaining money, and went to Huaiyien, and thence to Mengch'eng and Kohyang, the latter being 140 miles from Fengyang. From what we heard before and since our visit, we have no doubt that, in the district of Kohyang, the distress was very great, and that urgent help was needed; but, unfortunately, the Hsien magistrate was too much concerned to avoid all risks to our personal safety, to allow us to pass a night outside his city, and this really was essential, if we were to reach the most needy districts. He told us that large numbers of refugees had been fed, up till very recently, at relief camps at Pochou, about 40 miles still further northwest, and from the tens of thousands previously there, we should probably find a very large number still remaining. The heat was so extreme (as it had been the whole journey) that we felt we must seek some way of bringing our work as speedily as we could to a close, and decided to go on the 40 miles to Pochou, on the chance that we might find a large number of refugees still there. The journey was a very slow and trying one, slowly toiling up stream against a very strong gale, and when we reached Pochou, we found that the refugees were all dispersed through the country, except a few tens ill with famine fever; and we could find no opening for distribution there. The mandarin was himself ill with fever, caught during his frequent visits to the relief camps. We now returned to Mengch'eng, where we had been invited to stay and distribute on our way up, but had declined, as we feared the greatest need was in Kohyang. We arranged with the Hsien that he should escort us into the country, and that we should put up at different centres from which we might reach the most needy districts. From our stopping place we would go out in three directions, thus dividing amongst us the hamlets within a

reachable radius, and when these had all been visited, travel on to the next stopping place, and do a similar work from there; and so on, as long as our money lasted. The mandarin remained with us for five days, and then sent for two smaller officials to take his place. We stayed altogether ten days in the country, and distributed relief in some twelve *ts'ien*, or parishes, consisting each of a large number of scattered hamlets. The *tipao*, in most cases, directed one of us; when there were three *tipaos*, each of us had the aid of such a functionary; when they were insufficient, their place was supplied by other village notables. We went to the homes of the very needy, specially to those of returned refugees, or those in which there was no grain (except the scanty gleanings by the family), or those where, in addition to the pressing need of food, there was the added misery of the pestilence or famine fever,—often attacking the whole family, old and young, at the same time. We looked carefully into the homes before giving help, and, while we could not claim to have escaped deception in every case, we hope and believe that, in the vast majority of cases, the help has reached the very neediest and most deserving. In most cases, we gave a dollar; in a fairly large number, we gave two dollars; and in some instances of very special need, we even gave three or four dollars to a family. A refugee family, for example, coming back to their "home," the only remaining parts of which were some mud walls, no roof, no bed, no furniture, no seed to sow, no animals to plough with, no grain harvested, to such, a dollar, however welcome, would be but a very temporary aid. To describe the scenes of misery we saw daily would prolong this account unduly. Arriving, as we did, during or after harvest, there was no likelihood of our meeting with actual starvation then going on, for even when no harvest of their own had been reaped, the gleanings from the fields of those more fortunate brought in a peck or two of wheat; but this was the first good thing that had fallen to them after months and even years of want, and the terrible ravages of the famine fever, wherever we went, the leaves still in the corn-bins left over from what they had subsisted on during the dreadful winter and spring, the new-made graves, the dying and the dead, told very eloquently of the awful times through which they had passed. A corpse was lying on the river bank, as we drew near to Kohyang; as we came to a town above Kohyang, an aged pair were waiting over another body on the river bank; as I went off to visit the Pochou magistrate, I passed another body; sixty had been dying daily here, and they were buried so superficially that one of our party saw the feet of a body protruding, and gnawed by dogs. Our man saw corpses carried away to burial, in Meng Ch'eng, merely slung with ropes from a carrying pole; and outside the wall, a little girl's body had been thrown, evidently a victim of the fever, the arms and legs still moving. We passed what had been, a busy riverside town of some ten thousand or more inhabitants; the Kohyang rebels had burned every house in it, so that nothing remained but streets of mud walls, enclosing charred timber and debris. They slew some ten to twenty thousand, and burned up other places, and devastated the district. In our distribution, we were warned away, at times, by one of the fever-stricken family, all lying on the mud floor, the wife, or whoever was looking towards the entrance, waving us away lest we should contract the disease; a dumb resemblance of the leper's cry, "unclean, unclean;" in some cases, the sufferers were just dying, in others, the bodies of the dead lying in the houses.

We gave the money directly into the hands of those we felt it right to help, so that there should be no filtering through

the hands of intermediaries. One scoundrel of a *ganen* runner succeeded in terrifying a poor family to give up their dollar to him, but they brought the matter before the officials escorting us, and he was promptly bastinadoed 400 blows, and afterwards dismissed.

We made the best of our way back, when the money had been distributed. It had been a trying experience, the heat of the sun excessive; two of us had had dysentery, and the third severe dyspepsia, and we were glad to find ourselves back again in Wuhu, after an absence of seven weeks.

It is but right to refer to the courteous treatment accorded us by the various Chinese officials. The Governor and the Wuhu Taotai initiated this, and it was never departed from. Much of the cost of our conveyance from place to place, as well as that of the officials sent to escort us, was borne by the officials of the districts through which we passed, and this materially lessened the amount we should have needed to expend, even although we were still in duty bound to add to their price a "present." The *Hsien* mandarins of Wuhu and Mengch'eng, and the *Hsien* in which we gave away the relief, were particularly attentive and helpful.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH JAPAN.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In this morning's paper there were two announcements of steamer movements. The *Doric* left Nagasaki at 6 p.m. on the 12th, and is expected at daylight to-day (14th). The *Kobe Maru* left Nagasaki at 8 p.m. on the 12th and is expected here at 5 p.m. to-day. One vessel requires say 35 hours, the other 45 hours. The *Doric* is 16 years old, the *Kobe Maru* 11 years. The distance is 480 miles. The respective steaming is 13.71 miles and 10.66 miles per hour.

These contrasts are undoubtedly prejudicial to the Japan Mail Steamship Co. The length of the voyage from Nagasaki to Shanghai detracts from the excellence of the accommodation and injures the credit of the Company.

Probably the question of tide comes in. If the Nippon Yusen Kaisha desire passenger traffic why not arrange departure of steamers from Nagasaki for this port at a fixed hour and have a tender in waiting at Woosung? The Company is fifteen years behind time.

I am, etc.,

VIATOR.

14th July.

THE TROUBLE IN TAICHOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 14th instant, there is a paragraph referring to affairs in Taichow, where it is stated on the authority of a dispatch from Ningpo that the flag of rebellion was raised there on the 10th of July. This is only too likely to be true, though whether it is "outlaws" who "have been helping the inhabitants to attack Roman Catholic converts," presumably innocent, or whether it is the inhabitants who, being unable to obtain redress have been goaded into insurrection by Roman Catholic converts and priests, and then joined by robbers, is another question. The Roman Catholic converts are charged by the officials and people of Taichow with forcibly seizing and imprisoning in their chapels those who are obnoxious to them, with secretly inflicting on such persons severe punishments, with oppressing the people and interfering in law-suits, with threatening and overawing the magistrates. Are

these charges true? Ask those who have investigated matters on the spot—whether Chinese officials or English travellers—before it is decided who are the true insurrectionaries. The natives in Ningpo even are discussing how Roman Catholic aggression is to be met: our City magistrate here the other day is reported to have been so moved by the persistence of Roman Catholic interference with his judicial decision in a particular case, as to declare in open Court that he must resign and let them rule. These things ought to have the light let in upon them.

I am, etc.,

W. S. MOULE.

Ningpo, 15th July.

Poetry.

LET ME DREAM AGAIN.

[The coolies' singing will be entirely prohibited on and after the 15th instant.—*Council's Minutes.*]

The sun is rising and the day is hot,
Once more I gaze upon the Fuhlee lot,
The clocks are ringing out the time o' day,
The coolies singing in their old sweet way;

But, lo! A Bobby from the Kungpu sent,
And I, half doubting, watch him, well content:

Was that a kick? Such shaking must be pain,

Go on and shake him! Let me dream again! [*Da capo.*]

The clock is chiming in the Customs tower,

The coolies' song has lasted but an hour,
Now two and two they go, with pigtailed tied,

While naught but echoes of the fray abide.

Beneath the bath-room tap I cool my head,

And then, most grateful, get me back to bed;

Was that a howl? The singer's song is pain;

Oh! 't is his swan song; I will sleep again. [*Da capo.*]

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

11th July.

AN INTERCHANGE OF POSTS.

(1) Lu Ch'uan-lin, Governor of Kuangtung, is hereby transferred to the Governorship of Kiangsu, and Tê Shou (Manchu) Governor of Kiangsu is appointed to Kuangtung. They are to proceed at once to their several posts and are hereby excused from coming to Peking for the usual audiences.

(2) Cho Ha-pu (Manchu), Tartar General of Ninghsia, Kansu, is hereby transferred to the Tartar Generalship of Chêngtu, Szechuan, vice Yü Hsiang, resigned, and Hsi Chên is appointed to Ninghsia to take Cho Ha-pu's place.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands, of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY IN SHANGHAI.

The French community in Shanghai on Friday celebrated the Fourteenth of July with the customary enthusiasm, although the lines upon which the commemoration is kept out here are so well established that novelty is not called for or expected. In the forenoon Comte de Bezaure, the universally popular Consul-General for France, received at the Consulate-General his fellow-nationals and protégés of France, as well as a number of the representatives of other countries. The Taotai had previously called, but several other Chinese officials came later. Shortly after half-past eleven a large company including M. Tillot, the Chairman of the French Municipality, and the Bishop of Kiangnan had gathered in the Consulate-General.

M. Tillot, addressing the Consul-General, said—Monsieur le Consul-Général, Monseigneur, Messieurs—Depuis bientôt 29 ans que le gouvernement républicain préside aux destinées de la France, le 14 juillet a perdu petit à petit son caractère de fête de parti pour devenir plus calme, plus réfléchi, mais non moins imposant, la véritable fête de la Patrie, notre grande Famille.

C'est maintenant le jour où tous réunis dans un sentiment de large fraternité, on compte ses forces; où l'on groupe dans un même faisceau ses déboires et ses succès pour se résigner, se réjouir et espérer en commun.

Pour les nations comme pour les particuliers, c'est dans l'infortune que ce besoin d'abandon et d'intimité devient plus grand et, si nous faisons le bilan de l'année qui s'est écoulée depuis notre dernière Fête Nationale, on peut dire que nous ne serons jamais trop unis, soit pour nous consoler, soit pour reconquérir le terrain perdu.

Hypnotisé tout entier par l'affaire la plus décevante que notre génération ait vécue, le pays a prêté le flanc à ses ennemis qui en ont largement profité pour nous affaiblir et nous accabler.

Nous en avons senti terriblement le contre-coup en Chine où nous avons subi sans compensations bien des désastres et bien des humiliations. C'est dans ce vaste pays où nos efforts et nos intérêts datent de si longtemps; c'est dans cet Empire à la prospérité relative duquel nous contribuons plus que personne, que l'on essaye de nous diminuer et de nous évincer. On cherche à démontrer que nos intérêts commerciaux y sont insignifiants, qu'ils ne nous permettent pas d'y élever la voix et l'on arrive à convaincre les gens intéressés ou ceux qui sont mal renseignés en opérant un tri savant dans les statistiques.

Et cependant, chaque année, et toujours davantage, nous déversons notre or dans ce pays en échange d'une grande partie de sa production soyeuse. Prétendrait-on que l'obtention de la matière première est une nécessité moins urgente pour l'industrie d'un pays que l'écoulement du produit des usines, et feindrait-on toujours d'ignorer que c'est le résultat de nos achats qui permet en grande partie aux Chinois d'acheter si largement certains produits manufacturés?

Nos intérêts commerciaux sont donc indéfinissables et ils ont ceci de particulier, c'est d'intéresser la Chine au plus haut point ne sommes-nous pas les premiers, également avec nos amis les Belges, à avoir jeté dans ce pays des sommes considérables pour lui permettre d'organiser son réseau de voies ferrées?

Cette fête, surtout par la température que nous subissons, ne se prête pas au développement de questions économiques, mais j'ai tenu à marquer aujourd'hui le point de départ d'une campagne de vérité et de justice à laquelle vous vous associez tous, j'en suis sûr, pour confondre nos antagonistes.

L'ardeur de ces derniers n'a pas connu de bornes à Shanghai et c'est à la veille du cinquantième de notre Concession que des voix se sont élevées qui ont osé nier jusqu'à notre droit d'exister. Nos droits nous les connaissons et nous n'en les abandonnerons jamais. Je suis l'interprète de tous, Monsieur le Consul-Général, en vous remerciant ici des efforts persévérants que vous avez faits pour les soutenir.

Les difficultés sans nombre que vous avez rencontrées et qui sont encore devant vous, sont ignorées de la plupart, mais chacun suit que tout votre dévouement nous reste acquis dans cette voie comme pour toutes les questions qui concernent notre Concession et nos intérêts en Chine.

Mais c'est aussi à vous tous, Messieurs, de nous aider dans l'accomplissement d'une tâche qui peut se résumer ainsi : Faire connaître en France par tous les moyens possibles la question de Shanghai ; pratiquer le libre exercice de nos droits dans toute leur plénitude et soutenir avec fermeté nos légitimes revendications.

La situation est critique. Il convient de bannir de nos cœurs toute indifférence pour s'appliquer, chacun dans sa sphère d'influence, c'est le cas d'employer cette expression, à faire triompher notre cause commune.

Je dois laisser à notre dévoué Consul Général l'honneur de porter la santé de notre Pays et de son Gouvernement mais il rentre dans le caractère des fonctions que j'ai l'honneur de remplir de vous demander, Monseigneur et Messieurs, de vous associer aux souhaits que je forme pour notre Concession, son Extension et sa prospérité.

Vive la Concession Française de Shanghai ! (Applause.)

Comte de Bezaure, le Consul-General, in response said—Monseigneur, Monsieur le Président, Messieurs—Je vous remercie d'être venus en ce jour de fête nationale m'apporter vos vœux de prospérité pour notre cher pays. Cet hommage rendu à la patrie absente est la preuve de l'attachement que vous avez, que nous avons tous pour le drapeau qui protège au loin les enfants d'une même nation, qui réclame et encourage toutes les bonnes volontés, qui revendique tous les droits et soutient tous les intérêts.

Unis dans le même sentiment d'amour pour la France votre présence ici témoigne de votre respect pour ses institutions. C'est aussi un signe non douteux de cette solidarité, de cette union, qui est le meilleur gage du succès de nos entreprises.

Je suis fort sensible, Monsieur le Président, aux sentiments que vous venez d'exprimer en parlant de ce que j'ai cherché à faire à Shanghai. Si ma tâche est quelquefois très-ardue, la vôtre, celle du Conseil d'Administration Municipale est aussi souvent bien difficile. Nous apprécions tous votre dévouement aux intérêts de notre Concession, de ce coin de terre où les couleurs françaises flottent depuis déjà un demi siècle.

Le bien fondé de nos revendications locales est généralement admis et je me plais à reconnaître l'esprit de conciliation que le Gouvernement Chinois apporte au règlement des questions pendantes que vous connaissez. Si d'autres causes sont venues entraver la réalisation de nos projets, il ne peut être question que d'un simple retard.

Dans ce pays d'Extrême-Orient aux transformations si soudaines sur le terrain économique, le combat devient chaque jour de plus en plus vif.

Vous en êtes, mes chers compatriotes, les champions et vous apportez dans la défense de la place que nous occupons en Chine des qualités pratiques et morales dont notre chère patrie bénéficie déjà.

Alors que d'autres sont encore dans la période des recherches nous travaillons, nous, à des œuvres qui restent et qui hâteront le moment des réformes en Chine

tout en imprimant aux intérêts français une marche qui ira en s'accroissant.

Soyons donc toujours animés, Messieurs, de cet esprit de persévérance, d'initiative et d'union avec lequel on est bien armé pour la lutte.

En terminant, je puis vous assurer, Monseigneur, Messieurs, que le Gouvernement de la République suit avec sollicitude le progrès de l'œuvre civilisatrice de nos missionnaires et s'intéresse spécialement aux œuvres et aux entreprises de tous nos nationaux en Chine. Son représentant à Pékin, votre Consul Général à Shanghai, seront toujours prêts à défendre avec toute l'énergie et le dévouement dont ils sont capables, vos intérêts et de maintenir vos droits.

Unissez-vous à moi, Messieurs et chers compatriotes, pour lever nos vœux à la grandeur et à la prospérité de la France et à la santé du Président de la République, Monsieur Loubet.

"Vive la France ! Vive la République !" (Applause.)

After the speeches, champagne was handed round, and the French Choral Society sang very effectively some appropriate songs.

The Bund and the principal thoroughfares in the French Concession were prettily decorated with flags, and festoons of lanterns hung from Venetian masts. Our French contemporary *L'Echo de Chine* ornamented its front page with the national flag properly coloured floating over the world, and printed a patriotic article.

In the evening the Count and Countess de Bezaure gave a charming reception at the Consulate-General. Sir Nicholas Hammen and the Consular representatives of all nationalities were present, with a number of high Chinese officials, the French colony, and a very large number of other residents of Shanghai. The Town Band played an excellent selection in the garden, where there was another large gathering of the community; the streets, illuminated by thousands of lanterns, were crowded with Chinese, and the whole celebration passed off most successfully.

Unfortunately there was no French man-of-war in port, and the other men-of-war were accordingly unable to dress ship. It was noticed, too, that the French mail steamer in port was not illuminated in any way.

THE BUND, BROKERS, BUBBLING WELL, AND OTHER BLESSINGS.

They positively inspire one ! So shall we sing them a little song, Oh ! in the mild and mellow key of B ? Anything more ferocious we are not capable of in the enervating climate of Shanghai's July, where suggestions and ideals derived from ocean, mountain, or vale are ever denied to us.

But we have other Blessings. Behold our Bund !

And being essentially British and showing our loyalty at the distance of, say, ten thousand miles—we have an amazing possessive pride in our Bund. It is so superior to its connections of the same name. And here we like to bring for baptism everything of the newest and best we have—bassinettes, equipages, and best clothes that spell bills.

Birds of passage and the lone man hail it as a boon—this Bund—where they do not feel so utterly alone and where they can drive up and down and meet the same person every five minutes, until finally they conceive a brilliant idea and dodge down a side street, only to find the same brilliancy shared ; but great friendships are formed that way,—life-long and endearing—all through the utter helplessness

of not being able to lose yourself on the Bund. But we must not sing of Ingomar without Parthenia, and to think of the Bund early in the day without the Brokers is too much of a Separation Bill.

Besides we are greatly indebted to them, they represent bustle so beautifully, and the manner they swarm round those noble edifices called Banks is beelike.

They are more than brave, positively brimful of nerve as they bound from their carriages with a breathless anxiety and burning brain—performing feats worthy the dignity of a boast. They also are a public blessing as in the wild and exciting manner they are borne along they agitate the air—and we are supposed to know that it is healthy to live near a railway for the same reason.

How nice it is to muse on the name of Bubbling Well—so cool and frolicsome and irrepressible. And yet "things are not always what they seem." Our rendez-vous is a most unique place. We appear to be always waiting for something to pass—in that breathless and beautiful silence peculiar to us Britons. Here we stop our carriages and pause for—what ? Ah ! to breathe, of course.

But our afternoon drive along the Road (not necessary to say which one) is a most important daily item. Our baby brows are soothed by the sweet bows and recognitions of all we ever knew.

Our male friends deplore the brims of their hats, but still they would not miss that brave array—it helps to chase away the blues, that is if Shanghai has laid hold of your soul as one is taught to expect after a sojourn of two years. Talking of soulful, one other great Blessing rises up in a school of white clothes.—Our Bund—How faithful we are to it, and in a lamb-like manner go wherever it goeth.

It spurs us on to exercise in that big circus ground at the foot of the Race Club ; and while it appeases the savage breasts of the polo players it excites and exhilarates the cricketers. It is only the maiden playing tennis, who loses her advantage as her mind reverts to her last waltz to the same tune. Not so the swimmer, however, in his club, who launches out with extra vigour. Is it a *Scherzo* movement that is required to gyrate in the water ?

How it conjures up to thought the old Roman traditions of the bath with incidental music as a power.

Other Blessings we have many,—notably our houseboats upon whose decks we enjoy our little dinner and from there view Shanghai and the Gardens in quite an oriental garb always accompanied by strains from the Big Blessing.

I was nearly committing a blunder by saying Shanghai looked different in this oriental light—but there is so little light to speak of, notwithstanding the friction—we were fed on some time past, it does not seem to have generated better light—probably that old flint fable is a fake after all—and no friction required. But surely one and all agree with me that the best blessing of all in Shanghai during July is Ice—and in a reverie on ice my thoughts dissolve.

K. L. E.

9th July.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitute.

4 alt

THE OPENING OF THE NEW HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AT PEKING.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The splendid new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Legation Street, the most imposing building in Peking, were opened to-day by a luncheon, which was attended by one of the largest gatherings of notables ever assembled in Peking. Mr. E. G. Hillier, the Agent to whose mastery skill in high finance the Corporation is indebted for some of its greatest successes of recent years, presided, and among those who came to the luncheon to do honour to the Bank which he represents were:—The Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, Mr. Cologan, the Spanish Minister, and Don Anton de Olmet of the Spanish Legation. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Yano; Mr. Ishii, his First Secretary, and Mr. Tei of the Japanese Legation. The German Minister, Baron von Ketteler; Dr. von Prittwitz, the First Secretary, Baron von der Goltz, and Dr. Velde of the German Legation. The First Secretary of the French Legation, Baron d'Anthoard; Mr. Bainbridge and Mr. Cheshire of the American Legation; Baron Vitale of the Italian Legation, and Mr. Pethick, the Secretary of H.E. Li Hung-chang; while for the British Legation there came Mr. Bax-Ironside, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*; Mr. Fulford, Mr. Ker, Dr. Bushell, Mr. Bigham, Mr. Tryman, Mr. Tours, and Mr. Barton. Mr. Posdnéef, the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and Mr. Willfahrt, and the Chevalier de Wouters, the legal adviser of the Tsungli Yamén, were also present. The Customs were represented by Mr. R. E. Bredon, who has again taken charge in the absence of Sir Robert Hart; Mr. Brazier, Mr. Brewitt Taylor, Dr. von Rautenfeld, Dr. Coltman, and Mr. Maze. The Tung-Wén-Kuan sent its Acting President Prof. S. M. Russell, and Professor Stuhlmann, while the great missionary bodies were represented by the Provoicair Père Jarlin, by the Rev. Dr. Wherry, the Rev. Mr. Stonehouse, and Bishop Scott.

Seated on the left hand of Mr. Hillier was the venerable form of the Senior Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, while in the other places of honour were: Their Excellencies Hsü Fu, President of the Board of War; Hsü Ching-cheng, formerly Ambassador to Russia; Yü Kêng, the newly appointed Ambassador to Paris; Hui Yü-fên, the former Prefect of the city; and Wu Ting-fên, Yuan Chang, Lien Yuan, Hsü Yung-yi, and Kuei Chun, five distinguished members of that august body, the Tsungli Yamén; as well as Yang Tsung-yi the well-known Censor.

The loyal toasts having been drunk. Mr. Cologan, the *Doyen* of the *Corps Diplomatique*, rose and proposed prosperity to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the following words:—

Mr. Hillier,—Permettez-moi de dire quelques mots pour vous exprimer que nous partageons tous la satisfaction que vous devez très justement éprouver à l'inauguration de ce superbe édifice. Je suis sûr que je puis vous en donner la certitude, non seulement au nom des Représentants Etrangers et le Corps Diplomatique, mais aussi de toute la communauté étrangère de Peking, si amplement représentée parmi vos convives, si je puis oser me faire l'interprète de ses sentiments.

Je pourrais même ajouter que ce n'est pas tout de la charité de notre part, puisque nous y trouvons aussi pour la vue et pour d'autres sens quelque chose de plus agréable et hygiénique que ce qui existait naguère à cette même place.

Nous devons cependant tous avoir une pensée pour le propriétaire de cette belle bâtisse, La Hongkong et Shanghai Bank.

ing Corporation est une institution si importante, si bien connue, et occupe dans la finance de l'Extrême Orient un rang si élevé, que tout ce que nous pouvons lui souhaiter c'est la continuation indéfinie de son habile direction et d'une prospérité si hautement méritée.

Quant à vous, Mr. Hillier, nous estimons trop bien votre grande respectabilité pour ne pas vous féliciter de ce que cette inauguration vous soit échue; et nous espérons qu'elle agira comme un bon et encourageant exemple, et sera le premier pas vers quelque amélioration de cette capitale pour le confort et le bien de tous, même les Chinois qui, quand on leur en laisse l'occasion, ne se montrent pas rebelles à ces avantages matériels de la civilisation.

Nous vous souhaitons aussi personnellement tout succès et bonheur, et je prie mes honorables collègues, les membres du gouvernement chinois à qui j'offre mes respects, et tous les présents, de boire ce toast à la Banque Hongkong et Shanghai, à son digne agent et à son personnel à Pékin.

Mr. Hillier replied:—Mr. Cologan—I beg to thank you on behalf of the Bank, my staff and myself, for the kindness of the sentiments which you have just now been so good as to express towards us; and I beg you to allow me this opportunity, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, of extending my sincere thanks to you for the honour you have done me by responding to my invitation, to assist to-day at the inauguration of this new building.

The interests of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are so bound up with the trade and development, financial and commercial, of this great Empire, that the provision of a fitting establishment in its capital would seem destined to follow, sooner or later, in the natural course of events, while the important financial relations which have, during the past few years, grown up between this Bank and the Imperial Chinese Government have rendered that step one of increasing necessity.

Of the liberality with which that necessity has been recognised and met by the Directors of the Bank, I leave this building to speak for itself. It introduces a new and a more ambitious style of building into Peking, and I look upon it as a particularly happy circumstance that its completion should coincide with the improvements now being carried on in Legation Street,—thanks to their Excellencies the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén. Attached, as no doubt many of us are, to the picturesque but dusty associations of this venerable City, I feel sure that all will unite in the hope that the innovations named may be the models and precursors of much further improvement in the same direction.

While on the subject of the building I would mention that our Chief Manager, Sir Thomas Jackson, when on a recent visit here, decided that its usefulness would not be complete without the addition of a public clock with chimes, a model, though necessarily on a smaller scale, of the Customs clock in Shanghai. The matter has been referred to the Directors, and I have now pleasure in announcing to you that a grant for the clock has been sanctioned, and that I have instructions to procure one worthy of the building without delay. I trust that the clock will keep correct time and that it will be a benefit and convenience to the community of Peking.

It only remains for me now to assure you once more, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, of my deep appreciation of the honour you have conferred upon me and the Corporation I represent by your presence here to-day. I trust I may venture to interpret it as an expression of the esteem and good-will which it is the desire of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to earn in all its business relations, whether with the Chinese Government or with the

citizens of Foreign Powers whose business brings them to this country. I trust, your Excellencies and Gentlemen, that I shall frequently have the pleasure of receiving you in this building again, not only for the transaction of business, but to claim a hospitality which the Hongkong Bank is pleased to regard as one of its most honoured traditions.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PEITAIHO.

(FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Rocky Point did itself proud in its celebration of the Fourth of July. The day was all that could have been desired and the citizens of the United States, gathered from many different places, all took an active interest in the preparations for the occasion, and it is safe to say that the exercises passed off to the satisfaction of all present. A number of friends of other nationalities were present, especially some of our English Cousins, who appeared to enjoy the programme as well as the children of Uncle Sam. A short time before the hour appointed for the exercises to begin, steam was noticed on the south-eastern horizon, which proved to be of gun-vessel making directly for us. As no one knew of an American vessel being in the North, the conclusion was that it must be an English boat, in which case an invitation would have been extended to such as could attend the exercises. On its nearer approach, however, it proved to be a Japanese boat; some of the men came on shore, but did not come in to the celebration.

The celebration was held in the new Association Hall, a building capable of seating about 300, which will be used for Sunday and other religious services, and such social functions as concerts, lectures, etc., as meet the approval of the Committee of the Rocky Point Association. The building is not quite completed yet, the windows and doors not being in place, and the painting and general finishing having still to be done; when completed it will be a fine building and add much in many ways to the advantages of the summer resort.

The exercises were begun by singing the Doxology; as the Chairman said: "We will have our doxology at the beginning." This was followed by the national anthem "The Red, White, and Blue." This was followed by a Flag Exercise. This consisted of a board in which a number of nails were driven, and so arranged that the blue field with its thirteen stars in a circle, and the seven red and six white stripes could be so placed as to represent the original flag of the nation. A company of children then came on the stage. First was a recitation setting forth the significance of the colours—"Red, the pledge of victory; " "White, it's the sign of purity, of everlasting truth; " "Blue is the tint of heaven." Two girls then placed the blue field and the stars, reciting, "We, the pretty field of blue, in its place will put for you. Next the circling stars to show, hand in hand we faced the foe " and introducing what was to follow: "Then the stripes; so, one by one, we'll build the flag of Washington." Then children with paper caps on which were written the names of one of the original thirteen States which each represented, placed the stripes as follows:

Virginia:—

Washington, one wintry morn, on Virginia's soil was born.

This stripe to the world shall tell, of the work he did so well.

Massachusetts:—

As the States now hither flock, I come bringing Plymouth Rock,

And for peace and purity, may my
stripe forever be.

Connecticut:—

She who broke the oppressor's yoke,
Sends this stripe for the "Charter Oak."

New York:—

Grown, since first my waters knew
Hendrick Hudson and his crew.
Now I stand the fourth in line; and
this stripe of white is mine.

Pennsylvania:—

Equal rights unto all men: this shall
tell of William Penn.

New Hampshire:—

Where my hills, so stern and grey, lift
their granite walls to-day,
There you'll find me, brave and free;
Here's a stripe for liberty.

Rhode Island:—

Small am I, yet known to fame.
This bears Roger Williams' name.

North and South Carolina:—

Winter's snows, and sunset skies, in
that banner ever flies.
Stripes of red and white we bring, for
the flag an offering.

Delaware:—

Each State brings a stripe, and nine
Bears the one word, "Brandywine."

Georgia:—

From her waving groves of pine Georgia
comes, the next in line,
And prays dishonour ne'er shall mar
our flag, nor may it lose a star.

New Jersey:—

Here's a stripe, O, guard it well!
Of Trenton's victory it shall tell.

Maryland:—

She who welcomed in her youth, every
seeker after truth,
From her blue bay's winding shore,
comes to you with one stripe more.

All:—

So the flag we've built for you,
With its fair red, white, and blue;
While its folds above us fly,
Liberty can never die.

Pledge we now, in peace or strife, each
will guard it with his life.

The "Dewey Exercise" which followed
opened with a chorus by the children
setting forth the exploits of the gallant
Admiral in Manila Bay. Then came a
recitation:—

Dewey was the morning upon the first
of May,

And Dewey was the Admiral, down in
Manila Bay,

And dewey were the Regent's eyes
—those orbs of royal blue,

And do we feel discouraged? I hardly
think we do.

Following this was a toast to Dewey,
and the song "Yankee Doodle Dewey,"
sung with much spirit by the children.

Recitation. "A Birthday."

America's people ring bells in the
steeple.

They couldn't be prouder if jangles
were louder. On Fourth of July.

The boys and their daddies, the men
and the laddies,

They raise such a racket. My head—
they will crack it. On Fourth of
July.

They stuff out their pockets with
crackers and rockets,

Their banners are waving from ridge-
pole to paving. On Fourth of July.

The cannon will thunder, and for-
eigners wonder,

What can be the matter, we make
such a clatter. On Fourth of July.

The natives will tell it, let every
breeze swell it,

A wonderful story, A birthday of glory,
Is Fourth of July.

All this hullabaloo, and the shouts and
to-do

Mark the birth of a nation that beats
all creation. On Fourth of July.

Two recitations were most creditably
given. "He serves his country best," etc.,
and "God give us men." Several solos
helped to fill up an interesting programme,
and at appropriate places the national airs,
"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail
Columbia," were sung by the audience.

A very interesting address was given by
the Rev. G. D. Wilder of Tungchow. After
speaking of the noise and "clatter" and
"fun" in which the youngsters participate,
and to which they look forward with so
much expectation; he came to the question
—Why we celebrate? "Because God put
the love of freedom into the hearts of
our forefathers until they dared to sign a
declaration of Independence from the rule
of an unjust and cruel king, and made
of us a nation on equal footing with our
English brethren, free to carve out our own
institutions and mould our own laws—a
nation with a mission and a destiny on the
earth." Illustrating this thought and
showing how the nation had expanded
recently through necessity and no intent of
its own, the speaker quoted the prophetic
words of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward uttered
in the U. S. Senate in 1852: "The Pacific
Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the
vast region beyond will become the chief
theatre of events in the world's great here-
after." He pointed to the fact that of the
six great centres of Anglo-Saxon population
five are on the shores of the Pacific, and
that the strategic island centres are largely
held by them. He showed that the de-
struction of any one of these great divisions
of the Anglo-Saxon race would not only
have serious results to the remainder but
to the whole human race, and that they
must stand together in maintaining their
supremacy in these waters. "No nation
was ever more vitally concerned with
the welfare of another nation than is
the U. S. with that of England; and
next to that we may say, no nation
was ever more vitally concerned with the
welfare of another nation than is England
with that of the U. S. of America." They
must work, and fight, and pray, and stand,
and fall together. There were those who
could only see signs of implacable discord;
but the great events of recent history
pointed in a different direction, and it was
very easy for some to see only what they
wanted to see notwithstanding the facts.
He showed how recent events had drawn
the Anglo-Saxon race closer together by
the inexorable force of circumstances, as
well as by language, and a common
sympathy in all things that make for
the highest welfare of the world. To
Americans, Britons, Australians, Cana-
dians, Cape Colonists alike, these facts pro-
duce a deep, true, strong conviction in our
souls which find expression in every time
of stress, binding us together in every time
of common danger, of common duty. We
can well leave the word "Alliance" unsaid,
but "we must show the world that in
obedience to the calls of self-preservation,
of kinship, of humanity, England and
America, divided 123 years ago, are to-day
not merely friends; but that they are daily
drawing closer in ties of affection; that
sympathy and mutual moral support under-
lie all their relations; that a blow at one
is felt by the other; and that if the time
shall ever come when the existence of
either is imperilled, the forces of the foe
must dash against a single rampart. Against
such a rampart the surges of universal war
will beat in vain, and from it will swell
forth a mighty call to universal peace. Such
a heart-to-heart alliance will do more to
bring the universal peace than all the
Powers assembled at The Hague in Peace
Convention.

"And when the day of universal peace
shall dawn, the first beams of the rising

sun will bathe in light, flying side by side,
foremost in the upward march of humanity,
the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack."

A MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT PEITAIHO.

It has been decided to hold a missionary
conference here in August next, from the
17th to the 22nd of that month.

A general invitation is hereby given to
all missionaries to attend this conference.
Accommodation for such will be as far as
possible provided. Early notice of inten-
tion to be present should be sent to the
Secretary, or any member of the Pro-
visional Committee.

The Committee appointed are:—Rev. F.
E. SIMCOX, Chairman (A.P.M., Paotingfu);
Rev. J. H. PYKE (M.E.M., Tientsin), Rev.
T. BRYSON (L.M.S., Tientsin), Rev. J.
GOFORTH (C.P.M., Changtsefu, Hunan), Rev.
G. D. WILDER (A.B.C.F.M., Tungchow),
Mr. R. C. FORSYTH, Secretary (E.B.M.
Ch'ingchowfu, Shantung).

The postal address for all the members
of the Committee is "Rocky Point, Pei-
taiho, *via* Tientsin."

The programme, as soon as it can be
arranged, will be published.

For the Committee,

F. E. SIMCOX, Chairman.

R. C. FORSYTH, Secretary.

Peitaiho, 6th July.

A CHINA SANATORIUM: PEITAIHO.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I.

To the readers of the *North-China Daily
News* who may not have so much as heard
whether there be a Peitaiho, and to those
who regard it as a geographical Mrs.
Harris—a hypothetical spot of no dimen-
sions, the figment of a Midsummer Day's
dream—let me at once state that it is
Tientsin-by-the-sea, Peking-sur-mer; that
over it for three years the foreigners of
North-China have cast their shoe; and
that the missionaries have made it their
wash-pot. Let me further assure them
that these letters are to be as storyless
as Canning's immortal tinker, though a
little less profane. The Editor of the
North-China Daily News, knowing that I
was about to sojourn in this new Marina
for a month or two, asked me to send a
few descriptive remarks and generally to
assume the part of "a chiel among them
takin' notes," with the pledge that "faith!
he'll prent them!"

Exile on the Chinese littoral has its com-
pensations, but it cannot be denied that in
the outports more than in Shanghai it tends
to monotony. Now monotony is bad for
man and worse for woman; the Duke in
Patience makes some wise remarks on the
function of toffee in our social system; an
excellent confection in itself it is apt to pall
when taken for breakfast, tiffin, tea, and
dinner. The same canon applies to the en-
vironment as to dietetics; man craves for a
change of scene just as he longs for a varia-
tion in food. For most of us the days are
long past when the well-shaken pagoda-
tree rained down dollars enough to send us
home every fifth year. Folk now come to
the East to stay, to raise their families on
modest salaries, and to die after a life of
uninflated ambition. Every year sees the
closer approximation of the Eastern to
Home life. We have hardly got to dis-
tilleries and wine-presses yet, but doubtless
they will come. Meanwhile we have schools,
churches, theatres (even circuses and
marionette shows), libraries, public gardens,
recreation grounds; we manufacture on the
spot, with more or less innocence, beer,

soda-water, gas, and sausages. The urgent demand for Sauratoria is but another phase of the same tendency. We cannot go home to recuperate; then let us see what can be done with the suitable places in China. And, lo! Kuling and Peitaiho already,—the Saddles and Deep Bay yet to come.

PEITAIHO! WHERE IS IT?

If one gives a glance at the Admiralty chart of the Gulf of Pechili (No. 1,256), or even at a large scale map of China, he will see that from Ninghai or Shanhaikuan, where the Great Wall meets the sea, the coast line trends away to the south-west for seventy-five miles until it meets the shoals opposite Shaluition, when it bends west to the *déboûchement* of the Haiho, or Peiho, the river on which Tientsin is situated. This long stretch of coast line is for the most part backed by low, barren sand-dunes, the monotony of which is broken only by the estuaries of a few unaviable rivers. The country looks uninviting enough on the chart, but the reality is far worse than the representation. The salt and soda-ridden plains of Taku give place to endless stretches of barren sand on which a wren and a worm alike would with difficulty find a living. We know no more depressing country in the Far East. Closer inspection, however, reveal one exception to the dreary waste. At the southern end of Shallow Bay, some twenty-odd miles from Shanhaikuan, there is a bold promontory, called in the chart "Rocky Point." Just here the coast line runs east and west for a distance of five miles. If the chart were more modern (it is dated 1860 with additions in 1866 and 1883) and made any pretensions to land contours and elevations, it would show that an outspur from a great granitic chain of hills here reaches the shore. The main chain touches the Gulf at Shanhaikuan and runs west and south-west under a variety of names until it ends in the limestone hillocks at Ninghai. These hills play a very great part in the aesthetics and climate of Peitaiho. Their distance from the sea varies from a couple of miles at Ninghai to forty at Kaiping in the neighbourhood of the coal pits. At Peitaiho they are some twelve or fourteen miles inland. With a good glass the Great Wall may be seen testifying its perennial uselessness as it scales jagged precipices and skips up and down the high ridges. Some forty miles from Shanhaikuan the Changli group is thrown off slightly to seaward from the main range. Rising to a height of two thousand feet, these fine, bold hills make an impressive land-mark to coasters: they are the source of endless delight to the Peitaiho folk, from whom they lie about twelve miles due west,—for throughout the whole year they yield sunset glories unsurpassed in North-China.

Pluto in the mere splutterings of a big upheaval, either as a prelude or afterthought, threw up a low group of rocks quite close to the sea at Rocky Point. These are known to us as the Lotus Hills, and to them chiefly do the natives owe the invasion of the foreign valetudinarian. Geologically this is a very inadequate method of accounting for the rocks: they are probably strictly contemporary with the Changli and the Pitta Hills, and have been separated from them by the erosion of the intervening valley.

Let us at once confess the skimpiness of our geology by saying that the soil of the whole countryside is sandy and chiefly the product of decomposing granite. The action of frost and water is seen on every scarp and hillside. The water shed is high and close to the sea, so that the rivers are in spate an hour or two after rain, and so useless as commerce bearers. They bring down vast quantities of sand and *détritus* into the Gulf, and extensively discolour it for a short time—freely now and then washing out big lengths of the railway line. To

sum up and to be specific, Peitaiho lies on the Gulf of Pechili in Lat. 39.49 N., Long. 119.30 E., some twenty-odd English miles S.W. by W. from Shanhaikuan, and 157 miles E.N.E. from Tientsin. The coast line is hilly and extends five miles E. and W., and two miles N. and S.

It is accessible (1) from the sea, although the landing is bad, and (2) from Tientsin by a six hours' railway journey. The name is a misnomer, Peitaiho being the designation of a large village adjoining the railway station, four miles distant from the nearest beach. Except when the freshets are on, this distance is always negotiable on foot; the railway authorities are now engaged in making a road with stone bridges from the station to the foot of the first ridge, so that, after this is finished, a pair of stout legs will always be able to manage the walk. The tracks are good enough for horses and carts, capital for donkeys, and possible for good cyclists. For invalids, children, and the delicate there are chairs available.

WHO DISCOVERED THE PLACE?

"I did," reply a baker's dozen of aspirants for fame. In fact there are more claimants for the honour than there were cities for Homer's birth-place; it is a contentious subject of conversation and had better be avoided by the discreet and peaceful. On occasions, however, it is a safe question to draw the badger and to give good sport. I seek safety in the following facts within my knowledge—that in 1890-1-2, when the railway extension from Kuyeh to Shanhaikuan was being located and built, the engineers made frequent journeys in the neighbourhood of their sections, and on some such occasion found the spot now known as Peitaiho. They at once saw its capabilities for a marine watering-place, and let their friends in Tientsin know. The locality was prospected by lay and missionary pioneers in 1893, when the gradual opening of the line favoured access from Tientsin. Little or nothing was done in the war year (1894) beyond the fact that the Chinese military authorities made some provision for opposing a Japanese landing there, and cut the whole country-side up with leagues of well-made rifle-pits. Overtures were made for land purchases in 1893-4, but the natives either under fear of their own officials or dubious as to the mad foreigners' intentions in offering good prices for poor land (agriculturally) were a little shy. 1895 saw land purchases concluded, and foreigners residing in one or two shanties which a Chinese speculator ran up, at a cost of eighty taels a-piece. In 1896 there were twenty-odd foreign houses, mostly of the cheap-and-nasty description. The following years witnessed a steady increase and 1899 will probably see nearly a hundred separate foreign tenements. A happy feature of these houses is the affecting faith that each proprietor has in the absolute superiority of his site—every man you meet is prepared to take his most solemn affidavit that he has the very best location possible. On this subject read Charles Lamb's inimitable remarks on the joys of possession if you wish to form an idea of the mind of the Peitaiho laird.

As a faithful note-taker I am compelled to tabulate my decided opinion that nine-tenths of the foreigners, through hurry-scurry and want of co-operation, have altogether succeeded in ruining their own and their neighbour's sites. The proximity of houses, considering the original price of land, is nothing less than disgraceful, and, whereas every house in the place might easily have commanded the noblest of landscapes and sea-views, quite a half of them have the depressing view of their neighbours' back yards and the family washing as their most exhilarating spectacle.

We have already said that the name Peitaiho is a misnomer, being the designation of the village adjoining the railway

station some four miles distant from the beach. We might go further and say that the nomenclature of the whole district wants attention, for it so happens that all the existing foreign Settlements (three great and two small) do not coincide with the native villages. Moreover, the Chinese cannot take to our names and we won't take to theirs unless driven by urgent necessity; the result would be confusion worse confounded were it not that most of the North-China foreigners have a little knowledge of the vernacular; and fortunately the peasantry around Peitaiho speak a dialect differing very little from that of Tientsin.

Nomenclature when not scientific follows no law: at present we have 1—Stewart's End; 2—Rocky Point; 3—East Shore, as the major locations, the other two being nameless. The first of the three is the western Settlement and is situated near the village of Hotungtsai; it takes its name from the fine old chip of Scottish oak who was the pioneer settler. Most of the Tientsin laymen have built there, and the little township now possesses more than thirty residences, all of them with fair pretence to comfort and not a few to architectural beauty. The second is again a misnomer, for the Rocky Point of the chart is more than two miles distant, still, the new name is dispossessing the old. It lies on the hill between the villages of Liukochuang and Ts'aochuang, and was at first exclusively a missionary settlement. A goodly sprinkling of lay residents has now settled hard by, attracted by bathing facilities. These late comers do not belong to the "Association," an organisation formed to secure sanitation, police, and Sabbath observance of sorts. Altogether there are some forty or fifty tenements here, many of them unfortunately of that shoddy, ramshackle, tumble-down type which promises a speedy end or a large repairs account; and no wonder, for what could be expected in the way of a four-roomed cottage and servants' quarters for Tls. 1,000-1,500? The Association has a 1 but spoiled a superb site and property by minute subdivision (3 more) and by bad location of its houses. The laymen and others who have come later and settled on their western border have profited by their experience, however.

The third Settlement has an appropriate, sensible name, *viz.*, East Shore or East Cliff. It was originally (and may be yet) a land speculation by some American missions or missionaries. There is a belief that some of the reserve funds of the Peking University conducted by the American Episcopal Methodists are invested here. It is situated on some high bluffs overlooking Shallow Bay, and looks east towards Liaotang instead of south like the older settlements. The nearest village is Shanchuang. Although only acquired two years ago, there are already nearly a score of houses, including a large building meant as a hostel or boarding-house, but of which the immediate purpose is not quite clear beyond that of ordinary residence. To complete the account of the locations let us add that the Russian Archimandrite has built a tiny chapel on the Lighthouse Promontory, and that some other children of the White Czar are going over there later on. Sir Claude Macdonald, Dr. Robertson, and others are making a little settlement to the east of Liukochuang halfway between the Lighthouse and the Missionary Settlement at so-called Rocky Point. So far this is nameless; and lastly, about a dozen Tientsin residents are locating themselves above the village of Hsiangshinchuang near the Lotus Valley, at mid distance between Stewart's End and Rocky Point. All these sites are within the line proposed for the new treaty port of Chingwangtao. This embryo of future trade is situated 9 or 10 miles round Shallow Bay from East Shore. The port includes a block of a square mile or two at Chingwangtao itself, and then pushes its boundary close

to the water's edge round Shallow Bay, and finally includes the area above-mentioned. The idea is, of course, to give the foreigners at Peitaiho powers of self-government and legal titles to their property.

Most of the existing names are quite inadequate and it would simplify matters very much if the titles of East Shore, Mid Shore, and West Shore were given to the chief Settlements, and special names to the little intermediate places, such as Anchor Rock, Temple Bluff, Tiger Hill, Lighthouse Bay, etc. These could readily be translated into and understood in Chinese, and mutual understanding would be greatly facilitated.

THE JEWS HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE SAMARITANS.

When Peitaiho was first talked of five or six years ago, there was some informal conference between the lay folk and the missionaries. It was suggested that they should put their dwellings *en masse* so as to get the benefit of mutual protection. There was, however, a mild and reasonable difference of opinion as to the most suitable site, so the herdsmen of Lot parted from those of faithful Abraham.

Let me add here that the natives are of an extremely quiet placable disposition, and are of the unsophisticated bucolic type—though every year sees them sharper and more alive to the pleasures of fleecing the foreigner. At the present moment the foreign population is almost exclusively women and children, yet no anxiety is felt in leaving them up there practically without male protection. There have been a few cases of petty theft, but these are as likely to be done by servants from Tientsin as by the natives. The most serious loss yet experienced was that of a "coo": *Vacca* wandered off into the *kaoling* and was never again seen. Apart from land purchase the foreign invasion has been a great source of profit to the natives: their services are required as care-takers, chair-bearers, messengers, house coolies, &c., &c., to say nothing of the high prices they now get for fish, fowls, and vegetables. Some anxiety has been expressed as to the proximity of a small camp about two miles from Stewart's End, but up to date the soldiers have been as harmless as the rustics, probably because they are rustics: on festival days both come to gaze on the odd-looking Westerners.

The parting of the communities turned out altogether for the good of both. Had the entire body of foreigners settled at one place there would have been bad sanitation and other evils of overcrowding, to say nothing of an excessive demand on a limited water supply. The water, by the by, is obtained chiefly from springs; at present the supply is just equal to the demand, but is close on the limit: some foreigners are now sinking deep wells, and if they take care to exclude surface drainage they will thus get a boundless supply. It is on this great water question that Peitaiho has the great advantage over Chefoo.

The comparative merits of the three greater and two lesser Settlements is an endless source of dialectic strife in Tientsin. Each group of lairds fiercely upholds the infinite superiority of its own place, and scoffs at the claims of its neighbours. They argue till exhausted; again illustrating the bias caused by the joy of possession. To the unbiased the facts are as follows:—Stewart's End or West Shore is a mile nearer the Station and has a greater diversity of pretty scenery near it. It is also nearer the Lotus hills and valleys. The beach is exclusively sandy and consequently a little tame; the bathing is possible in all conditions of tide but not of weather. The River Tai falls into the sea close by and when in spate, after heavy rain, brings down sand, dirt, and vegetable refuse which discolours the sea all round and robs swimming of much of its sentiment; on rare occasions it even

makes the water offensive. During the last three years in July and August the bathing here has been also greatly handicapped by stinging *Medusæ* or jelly-fish. It, however, yet remains to be proved if this is a permanent nuisance. The houses are better than at Rocky Point and the compounds bigger and there are none of the restrictions on personal liberty caused by the desire not to offend evangelical prejudice in certain matters.

Rocky Point or Mid Shore is five miles (against four) from the Station; has not such good scenery in the immediate neighbourhood, and is overcrowded. The houses too distinctly depress the average man. On the other hand it is more central for excursions and walks: its beach is diversified with rocks and little bays, has cleaner and better bathing, and so far has had less of the jelly-fish nuisance. The gaid fowl however dianna like to hear whistlin' on the Sawbath-day.

East Shore is seven miles from the Station, has glorious land and seascapes, is very bleak at all other times of the year but summer, and has on the whole poor bathing facilities; one has, except in one place, to go out a furlong in order to get Neptune at the waist; the exceptional spot is not suitable for ladies and children.

(To be continued.)

THE NARCISSUS AND THE SEA SERPENT.

From the log of H. M. S. *Narcissus* under date 21st May:—

"Observed a sea monster on the port bow, certainly over 150ft. in length; apparently propelled by large fins, and lying very low in the water."

The *Narcissus* recently returned to Portsmouth from the China station, and this monster—the sea serpent, as the men call it, was seen off Cape Falcon on the African coast on the homeward journey.

The signalman on duty taking it to be a derelict reported it as being about a mile off to Lieutenant Boothby, officer of the watch, who, having examined it, came to the conclusion—so it is said—"that it was a serpent swimming in the direction the ship was going."

The officer reported the matter to Commander Napier, who, however, took no notice.

Lieutenant Boothby, however, and two signalmen, who made the observations, were so firmly convinced about the matter that the above entry was made in the log.—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.] CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

I.

BIG HITTERS AND HITTING,

BY

GILBERT L. JESSOP.

Every Englishman, and I might say every follower of this most popular summer sport, knows that cricket in Australia has now attained a standard bordering on perfection, for the game is almost reduced in its science to perfection. The first-class cricket in Australia, it must be understood, is far and away different in every respect to any other class of cricket in the colony. I mean to show by this that there is no really distinct second-class cricket, such as we have in England amongst all our minor counties, but the step is from club cricket to first-class,—that is to say, inter-colonial cricket. Of course this tremendous gulf between the two classes of cricket cannot be avoided, for the Colonies are so few as compared with our numerous

counties, and they are not able to create a second class of cricket owing to the want of divisions, consequently they have only a few first-class teams. There can be no doubt that a great stimulus has been given to cricket generally, and first-class cricket particularly, in Australia, by the not infrequent visits of English cricketers, which have in a way taught the batsmen and bowlers of Australia many lessons, and instilled in the mind of the public a love for the game, which has won such a way amongst the sporting community of the Colonies. Too great praise cannot be given to the Australians for the way in which they have practised at this great summer game; such zeal and care have they bestowed upon cricket in their practice, that they now rank as some of the finest cricketers in the world.

HOW "YOUNG CRICKET" IS CULTIVATED.

Under the heading of this article, "First-class Cricket in Australia," a few words as to the manner in which young cricket is cultivated will not be out of place. Almost every colonial is a cricketer, and almost every colonial has to start his cricket on a matting wicket, for up-country and elsewhere grass is very scarce, and until he is able to play a very fair game, he has to be content with his strip of matting; from this class of cricket he merges into the colonial matches, and one can well imagine this to be the very highest test of his skill. As these first-class matches are played on grass wickets the pace, pitch, and spin of the ball are new to the players, and consequently one must give him time to settle down to his novel surroundings: the bowler will feel more at home, as they make a great point of trying to make the ball break no matter how hard or true the wicket. And in this art some of the Australian bowlers are wonderful: the manner in which they make the ball turn on these adamant-like wickets, and the perfect accuracy, coupled with the variation of pitch and pace with which they bowl, entitle them to rank as some of the finest bowlers in the world. Here one ought to mention a few facts about inter-colonial cricket; of course in this Australian first-class cricket, all the finest players are pitted against one another, and in these matches they have won their fame and reputations as cricketers, and according to their achievements their characters have to be considered. Of course the choice of the Australian Eleven, which represents that great colony over here, on our shores, entirely depends on the ability and form shown in these matches, since the inter-colonial matches are the most severe tests to which players can be subjected. Their performances both with bat and ball are of the greatest importance as to the place they should take in the cricket world. But one must bear in mind that the playing of cricket in Australia and England is totally different. The Colonials seem to be unaffected by the indifferent light and powerful sun, and the Australians at present are a wonderfully strong combination when playing in Australia.

WHERE THE BIG MATCHES ARE PLAYED.

The head of the cricket world in Australia is the Melbourne Cricket Club, and it is under their auspices, and the management of that well-known and very capable organizer Major Wardill, that the Australian team is making their trip this year to England.

As we are dealing with first-class cricket generally, it may not be out of place to here mention some facts as to the grounds, state of the wickets, and the light, the latter a condition which often materially affects the scores and results of many matches. We might safely say that the Sydney enclosure is undoubtedly the finest in Australia; in some respects it is the best in the world, but the cycle track now built quite spoils and is dangerous to the outfielding, the accommodation is mag-

nificent and the wicket very good, while here the light is quite perfect. This ground is controlled by the trustees. Then there is the Melbourne ground. This is not quite so perfect as the Sydney enclosure; a huge stand and some trees planted on one side of the ground, although undoubtedly picturesque, tend to spoil the outfielding, and to make the sight bad for getting a clear sight of the ball. Then, lastly, there is the Adelaide Oval. This ground has a larger playing area than any other cricket ground in the world; the enclosure is governed by a body of representatives of various local clubs. On these grounds, then, are played all the big matches of Australia. Although Tasmania and Queensland each send a team to play against the Colonies, they cannot be called first-class, but undoubtedly their cricket will reach a much higher standard, as the game is very keenly practised, and already signs of great improvement have been observed, so that doubtless at some not distant date, we shall see these Colonies figuring as first-class, for every colonial knows right well that to be successful even at cricket one must work and practise at it with a will.

THE FIRST-CLASS MATCHES.

Unless an English combination of cricketers is touring through Australia, which incident takes place on an average once in three years, the batsmen and bowlers have only about eight or ten innings in which to perform that may be termed first-class, but in these matches the very greatest enthusiasm is displayed, some excellent performances are recorded, and the chief sporting papers over here have always an account, with the scores, of these matches. The Sheffield Shield, a splendid trophy presented by Lord Sheffield, is played for annually, and the winner of the rubber in the inter-colonial matches is entitled to hold this magnificent shield for the ensuing year. This gift has undoubtedly tended to make the keenness far greater, and it has stimulated Colonial cricket with great success. The conditions on the whole in Australia are far more favourable to heavy scoring than they are in England. The wickets are so hard, fast and true; and considering the amount of runs which are scored upon them, they last and wear very fairly well, but of course sometimes the very best wickets will crumble or crack, and the ground in Australia gets so very hard. The Australians are far more brilliant batsmen on the hard, fast, and true wickets, than they are on a soft, sticky wicket where the dashing brilliant hitter is seen to such advantage, but their bowlers are really wonderful, be the state of the ground hard or soft, such a control have they over the ball, pitching practically where they like, and making it break both ways. This season, 1898-99, has been one of prolific scoring in the colonies, and the representatives have had a very difficult task in selecting the fourteen players who fight for, and uphold the honour and glory of the Colonies in England.

QUALITY OF AUSTRALIAN PLAY.

Of course one knows well by either name or sight the Australians who come over this side to play cricket, but we must not think they are the only good cricketers in Australia; there are many others for whom there is no room in the team, and also others who for different reasons have found themselves unable to accept the invitation that was given them. The Australians come over fully equipped with players who excel in every department of the game. Their batsmen are perhaps more brilliant on a fast wicket than on a slow, but at the same time amongst them are some very brilliant hitters, and quite a plethora of wicket-keepers; the Australians as fieldsmen are splendid, both catching in the air and fielding on the ground, their accuracy of returns also being wonderful. And looking at cricket in Australia from every

point of view, one cannot help admiring the marvellous way in which they have, like the excellent sportsmen that Colonials are recognised to be, brought to the front and perfected the great game of cricket. The effect that the hot climate has on the limbs of the Australians is such, that these are like rubber, so lissome and flexible are they; and this helps them to throw the ball very far, and also to carry out the strokes while batting with lightning rapidity, even on the very fastest wickets.

And now one word in conclusion about the crowds which watch these great matches. They are a very keen and enthusiastic crowd, but the latter excellent quality carries them sometimes a little too far, and this fault would soon be remedied if they had the opportunity of watching more first-class cricket. The crowd have prevented some well-known players in Australia from taking the field owing to their continual "booing;" this is a matter of the deepest regret, because this sort of thing is very infectious, and the sooner it is stamped out the better. Not one of us can grudge the Australians the high position that they have attained in the cricket world, and Englishmen are the very first persons in the world to encourage and give credit to any kind of noble sport which our relations and kinsmen take up. I am therefore sure it will be the wish this year of every cricket player and lover that the Australian test matches may be carried out in the enthusiastic and friendly rivalry that has been their lot for many past years; and given good health and fine weather the Australians, I hope, will enjoy a splendid tour.

A NEW TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMER.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 11th ult. says:—Plans have just been approved by the White Star Line Steamship Company and turned over to Harland and Wolff of Belfast, the builders of the *Oceanic*, for the construction of a steamship for the trans-Pacific trade. While the matter has not yet been definitely settled, the new boat will probably take the place of the *Gaelic* and will run under the flag of the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company in connection with the Pacific Mail and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. The new steamship will be one of the biggest and best ever seen on this coast. She will be 560 feet long, 56 feet beam, 36 feet deep and will have a mean draft of about 27 feet. She will be equipped with twin screws and all the most modern appliances for the convenience and comfort of passengers and the rapid handling of cargo. When the new *Oceanic* and Pacific Mail steamers and this last White Star liner go into commission, the Pacific Coast shipping world will be able to form some idea of the modern steamer as she really is. Messrs. Harland and Wolff recently turned out a vessel for the White Star line, the *Cymric*, which is looked upon as the perfect type of a modern cargo steamer. Her measurement capacity is about 19,400 tons, and her dead-weight capacity about 12,000 tons, excluding coal. Her cargo space is divided into seven holds, each of which is sub-divided into three compartments. Five of these compartments are fitted as refrigerators, with a total capacity of about 2,200 tons. There are nine hatchways, fifteen derricks and seventeen steam winches for cargo purposes. The capability of these appliances was illustrated recently when the *Cymric* commenced discharging a full cargo at 7 a.m. on Monday and had completed loading to her full capacity, taken on 1,600 tons of coals and was on her way to sea by noon of the following Friday. Her average discharging rate is about 300 tons weight per hour. It is understood that the new trans-Pacific liner

will be built to out-carry and out-steam the new steamers being built by the Pacific Mail and the Spreckels Company.

COAL OIL ON HIGHWAYS.

The following extract is from an American paper:—

Recent experiments indicate that we are on the verge of a discovery that will change the face of the country almost as radically as the invention of steam engines, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. We have the worst roads of any well civilised country, in spite of the time and energy that have been put into the good roads movement, but it seems that the whole situation is to be suddenly changed through the application of coal oil to our highways and byways.

If oil be sprinkled on ordinary dirt roads, there will be formed a hard coating—a sort of concrete, which will not get muddy and go into ruts in wet weather nor become dusty when dry. If this is true, Lieutenant Meigs of the United States engineer office in Keokuk, Ia., who suggested the plan, has made one of the most beneficial and important discoveries of the day.

These oil roads would be cheaper than the other kind of hard roads, for the estimated cost of the material for covering a mile of road 12 feet wide is \$126.50—about 115 barrels at \$1.10 a barrel. The method of applying the oil is simply by sprinkling, followed by rolling with a four ton roller to distribute the oil and make it penetrate as rapidly as possible so that it will not be carried off on wagon wheels.

The entire practicability of the scheme has not yet been demonstrated, and it is very possible that the oil may work well with certain soils and not with others. The experiments that have been made so far certainly indicate the complete success of the idea for any kind of soil.

Lieutenant Meigs not long ago sprinkled a strip of roadway 12 feet wide and 200 feet long with crude oil. A second strip 300 feet in length was sprinkled more lightly than the other. Just after the application of the oil a heavy rain fell, and examination showed that even before the oil had penetrated, it formed a coating that kept the ground underneath dry; hence here the road became neither muddy nor rutty, as the adjacent untreated parts did. After this rain the thermometer went to zero and remained there for some time.

When the road was examined again, the difference between the oiled and the un-oiled portions was very marked, the former being smooth and evidently perfectly dry, while the latter was cut up into ruts several inches deep. The soil of this road is what is called black gumbo, which holds water like a well and often forms into hub-deep ruts.

So far this test is altogether satisfactory, and if when the spring thaw comes the oiled road continues in good condition there is no doubt that Mr. Meigs' oil treatment will be taken up generally and in a few years we shall have as good roads throughout our vast new land as they have got in Europe after centuries of incessant work on them.

Of course the road bed must be properly treated before the oil is put on. It should be graded so that the water will flow off, and harrowed so that the oil will penetrate readily.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

SALVAGE SERVICES.

Salvage is not nearly so much a legal lottery now as it was in the early days of the Victoria era, or even still more recently. Judges rightly give effect to their well-founded belief that unless some substantial sum is awarded to the salvors there is every probability of some unfortunate vessel being left to her fate on a future occasion. Nevertheless the element of chance is not altogether absent from salvage of life and property on the high seas. Take, for example, the case recently decided by the Courts which has received considerable attention consequent on its somewhat exceptional features and the apparently unexpected result. The British steamer *Northumbria*, homeward bound, came up with a vessel off Cape de Gatte, which proved to be the French steamer *Elise* of 2,000 tons gross with a cargo of barley from Dunkirk. A fire had broken out in the lamp-room under the bridge, the crew took to three boats, and were then calmly watching their vessel blaze. The Frenchmen had left in such a hurry that the master was without cap, coat and boots. After taking the panic-stricken Frenchmen on board the *Northumbria* Captain Winspear, of the British steamer, sent a boat to the burning vessel, with his chief officer, chief engineer and five men, who after a considerable amount of hard labour and dangerous exposure, eventually succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Thereupon the French master desired to return to his ship. The English captain declined to put the French captain and his crew on board their own ship when requested, lest trouble should arise on board. The *Elise* kept company with the *Northumbria* to Gibraltar. There she was arrested, and the case transferred to the Admiralty Court. A vessel is not derelict if the crew have only left her for a time, with the intention of returning at the first favourable opportunity, so that it is a ticklish matter to prevent a crew from returning. Fortunately for Captain Winspear the Court agreed to the views set forth by Mr. Baden-Powell, Q.C., and decided that under the critical circumstances the best possible course had been followed in the interests of all concerned. Shipmasters must, however, carefully bear in mind for future reference the moral pressed home by this decision. Salvors may not exclude a crew from their ship, unless, as in this case, the presence thereof would tend to accentuate the difficulty and actually invite disaster. Such a contention is not always easy of proof, as salvors on previous occasions have found to their cost. Instead of the "small award" suggested by the other side who attempted to brand the salvors as pirates, the Court took a very liberal view of the services rendered, and awarded £6,000. Of this amount £2,500 was allotted to the owners of the *Northumbria*, £1,000 to Captain Winspear, and £2,500 to be divided among his crew. It would be decidedly interesting and instructive to learn how much each of the parties concerned in the salvaging would have taken for his share prior to the trial. Probably rather less than that allotted. Such a curious example of salvage services and remarkable recompense will be difficult to equal. Two other recent salvage awards are deserving of mention in this connection. The Wilson-Furness-Leyland liner, *Anglian*, fell in with and took in tow the disabled *Hestia*, bound from Glasgow to Baltimore, in ballast, which vessel had broken her tail shaft inside the stern tube during heavy weather. After a tow of five days, under ill conditions of weather, St. John's was reached. The *Anglian* is a big boat, in a regular trade, sailing on specified dates, of great value, expensive to keep up, and carrying a large crew. She rendered excellent service, and the Court was of opinion that her owners, master and crew

were deserving of an award calculated on a high scale commensurate with the difficulty of towage, the capital at risk, the delay, and the damage suffered. The value of the salvaged property was £25,000, the *Anglian* had £151,000 at risk, and her owners had lost about £2,050 consequent on delay and damage. Mr. Justice Bucknill awarded a total amount of £3 500. This certainly compares unfavourably with the previous case. Allowing for ropes destroyed, coals burnt, and the loss of her turn in sailing, the owners of the *Anglian* had £3,000 allotted to them, thus leaving £500 to be divided between master and crew. Of this small sum the master got £200, and the remaining £300 was divided among the crew according to their ratings. Before the same judge and Trinity masters the Leyland liner *Armenian* was awarded £1,850 for salvage services rendered to the *Hurona*, which vessel was practically helpless, with her rudder broken in two pieces. Jury rudders came up for consideration, but apparently a makeshift of this nature had not advanced beyond the paper stage on board the *Hurona*. The value of the salvaged ship and her coal was £30,135, and the *Armenian* like the *Anglian*, is a huge vessel of a much greater value. "The owners of such big ships as the *Armenian*," said Mr. Justice Bucknill, "would not encourage their masters to perform salvage services unless they were well paid." While keeping this point in view there is a danger of dipping too deeply into the pockets of the owners of a salvaged ship. In this latter case the *Hurona* was safely moored at Halifax the day after she was taken in tow. The award, therefore, may be considered very satisfactory from the salvor's point of view.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

Law Reports.

COURT OF CONSULS.

Shanghai, 11th July.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq., U.S. Consul-General (President); Dr. KNAPPE, Acting Consul-General for Germany; and P. L. WARREN, Esq., H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General.

BROWETT v. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

This case arose out of an action between the same parties—Mr. H. Browett and the Municipal Council—which was tried before the Court last year, judgment being given in May. Mr. F. Ellis (Messrs. Browett and Ellis) appeared for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Hanson (Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson and MacNeill) for the Council.

The petition of the Plaintiff was as follows:—

1.—The Plaintiff is a British Subject, and a Solicitor of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, and resides at No. 14, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, in the Empire of China.

2.—The Defendants are the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai aforesaid, elected by the Ratepayers of Shanghai aforesaid in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai aforesaid north of the Yangkeinepang.

3.—The Plaintiff has been since the 16th day of January 1883, and still is, the registered proprietor of all that piece or parcel of land situated within the boundaries of ground set apart for the location of Foreign Renters at Shanghai aforesaid and known and registered in the books for the Registration of Land kept at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai aforesaid as lot number 112, the title deed whereof is also numbered 112.

4.—The Plaintiff is desirous of inclosing by means of a fence the northern portion of the said lot.

5.—The Plaintiff has applied to the Defendants for a permit to erect such fence but

the Defendants have refused and still refuse to grant such permit,

The Plaintiff therefore humbly prays this honourable Court:—

1.—That the Defendants may be ordered to grant forthwith to the plaintiff such permit as aforesaid, and,

The Plaintiff further prays for an order:—

2.—That on the Defendants failing to grant such permit as aforesaid that he the plaintiff shall be at liberty and have the full right and power to erect such fence without obtaining the permission of the Defendants.

3.—That the Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this action.

4.—That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as this honourable Court may think fit.

The answer of the Defendants was as follows:—

1.—They admit the allegations contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, and 5, of the Petition.

2.—They admit the allegations contained in paragraph 3 except that they say that on the 16th day of January 1888 the plaintiff became the owner of only part of the land which is now included in the Consular title deed for U.S. lot 112. The plaintiff acquired the remainder of the land namely the northern portion of the said lot in the year 1890.

3.—The land originally included in the title deed for the said lot No. 112 was first acquired from the native owners in the year 1862 and the portion acquired by the plaintiff in the year 1890 and now included in the lot was beach ground in the year 1862 and therefore became on its acquisition by the plaintiff subject to public uses under Regulation V of the Land Regulations of 1854 and can only be held by him subject to such uses.

4.—The enclosure by a fence of the northern portion of the said lot as proposed by the plaintiff will seriously interfere with if not totally prevent the exercise by the public of all public rights over the northern portion of the lot and the defendants claim therefore that they were right in refusing to grant a permit for such fence.

The Defendants therefore pray that the petition of the plaintiff may be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Ellis in opening the case for the plaintiff said—May it please your Honours, the nature of the relief as will be seen by the petition asked for by the plaintiff from the Court is an order to the defendants to grant to the plaintiff a permit to erect a fence on the northern portion of Lot 112, of which he is the registered proprietor and in the event of the defendants failing to grant such permit that he, the plaintiff, be at liberty to erect such fence without obtaining the permission of the defendants. As the defendants practically admit all the allegations set out in the plaintiff's petition, it will not be necessary to examine Mr. Browett as to these facts, but I shall have to call Mr. Browett to prove certain correspondence which passed between him and the defendants, the outcome of which are the present proceedings. Now, your Honours, in order to enable you to follow, and I hope to appreciate the arguments which will be offered for your consideration it will be necessary for me to refer very briefly to the points raised and decided by this Court in a last year suit where the present parties were the parties and where the land which formed the subject-matter of that suit formed again the subject-matter of this suit. In February of last year a petition was filed by the plaintiff against the defendants in which he prayed for a perpetual order and injunction to restrain the defendants from entering upon the land or any part or portion of it, and also from dumping, depositing or otherwise dealing with garbage thereon. To this the defendants made answer that having for over 20 years uninterruptedly used this land for a garbage yard they were not now trespassing, and denied that the use of the ground as a garbage yard constituted a nuisance, and lastly, they maintained that the land the

subject-matter in dispute was beach-ground and became on the acquisition of the same by the plaintiff subject to public use under Art. 5 of the Land Regulations of 1854. The points which this Court on the occasion of the first suit had to decide were these: (1) Were the defendants, their contractors, servants, workmen, and agents committing a trespass by going on the land? (2) Were they committing a nuisance by depositing garbage? and (3) Was the land in question beach-ground, and therefore subject to public use under Art. 5 of the Land Regulations of 1854. As your Honours will see from the report of this case, and which report is I understand in the possession of the Court, a great deal of evidence was laid before the Court by both parties on these three points. Subject to correction by my learned friend, I think I am right in saying that the evidence given, and the arguments brought forward on behalf of the plaintiff without any possible doubt satisfied the Court on the first two points, viz., that by the defendants their contractors, servants, workmen and agents going on the land they were committing a trespass; and secondly, that the dumping of garbage was a nuisance the abatement of which the plaintiff was entitled to. I most respectfully submit to your Honours that the third point, and which is the gist of the defendants' case in the present suit, was also determined by the Court as I will show you later on, and except for the pleasure of listening to a learned argument from my learned friend on the construction of Art. 5 I think I must characterise it as extremely unfair that the plaintiff should be compelled to come here to seek the relief which he now asks for in his petition. But how and why does the plaintiff again come before this Court? As your Honours will see by referring to the judgment in the former suit, the Court said, "and it will remain with the parties to agree on a fair compensation to be paid to the defendants for the bunding and stone pavement of the slope." Evidence will be given that on the 8th of May of this year, the year's grace having expired, the plaintiff wrote to the Council for the permit referred to in the petition which was refused, and he was informed at the same time that he was "founding a claim to exclude public rights by putting a strained construction upon the order of the Court of Consuls." I say that he comes here solely to get this order for a permit and not to have the judgment reviewed. You will also note your Honours that in this judgment that the Court orders that a fair compensation should be paid to the defendants for the bunding and stone pavement of the slope. This as will be proved was attempted, but the Council refused to entertain any question of compensation as they maintained that they required the ground for a public landing-place. Hence these proceedings. The point therefore which this Court is asked to decide to-day is this, viz., Whether the defendants are justified in refusing to grant the permit asked for on the ground that the land in question was beach-ground when acquired by the plaintiff and therefore subject to public uses by virtue of Art. 5 of the Land Regulations of 1854. It will be my duty to show you that the defendants are out of Court altogether on this point that they have no legal *locus standi*, that this is an attempt to have the kernel of their case on the former suit in which they failed adjudicated on for a second time, which must be frustrated at all costs. Why do I say this and how do I prove my statement.

The President asked under what article of the Land Regulations it was contended that it was necessary to ask for a permit.

Mr. Ellis said it was not very clear, but so far as he could understand the articles,

which were at times very ambiguous, it was under Article 9.

Mr. Hanson remarked he had not looked into the question.

The President—It is rather essential. If you cannot compel Mr. Browett to ask for a permit he can build a fence without your permission.

Mr. Hanson—In that case we should have taken Mr. Browett before the British Court for an injunction, but we thought as the case has already been before the Court, it would be better to have the whole question settled here. Therefore it was arranged that Mr. Browett should apply for a permit, and we should refuse, and he should then ask for the question to be raised.

Mr. Warren remarked that if the Court decided it in Mr. Browett's favour the Council could still take him before the British Court.

The President—Do I understand you to say that if this Court were now to order the Council to give this permit, then the Council need not do it, and if Mr. Browett put up this fence you would take him into the British Court?

Mr. Hanson—No. The Council I am quite sure is quite prepared to rest upon the decision of the Court of Consuls, and if the Court says Mr. Browett is entitled to fence in the land I suppose we could go no farther.

Mr. Ellis, after reading some remarks made by the President of the Court in the former suit continued:—On this ruling the question of "public uses" to which land was held under Art. 6 was brought before the Court it was argued I think I may say with truth, at great length both by myself and the Counsel for the defendants—and it was dealt with and I maintain decided by this Court in its judgment. Now I submit to your Honours that I have shown you by quoting this passage of the judgment that the question of "public uses" and how far those public uses should restrict the plaintiff's right of property. Was there to be any restriction? I submit to your Honours, that the Court was of opinion that there should be no restriction, for if for a moment it could be argued that the judgment of this Court meant that there was to be reservation of any such rights as those claimed by the defendants, would the Court have ordered—for that is what I suggest the words used amount to—that compensation should be paid to the defendants for the bunding and stone pavement of the slope? Would there be any sense in such a suggestion. Why should the plaintiff pay any money for the benefit of the public and enjoy no advantage? except as a member of the public. But I do maintain that there was one right reserved by the Court—but that reservation was in favour of the plaintiff—I mean the right of "private ownership." The decision of the Court, your Honours, is final. There is no appeal from it, and therefore the plaintiff is entitled to the relief he asks for.

Mr. H. Browett, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Ellis, put in two letters he had received from the Municipal Council, dated the 11th and 18th of May, which have already been published in the Council Minutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hanson he said that since the order of the Court of Consuls, boundary stones had been put down to the lot in question. They were laid down by the officials in his presence. The putting of a fence around the lot would certainly prevent anybody from going on to the land as in the case of any other private property. His intention was to enclose it like other people's land. In September, last he was on the land and he told his clerk to inform boatmen who were landing cargo there not to do so, as it was his land. He also told some coolies who were

fetching water that they could not go on the land.

Mr. Gilbert Davies, architect and surveyor, put in a plan of the land in question. As for people who wanted to land cargo, there was a path there belonging to the Council 8 feet wide, and only that morning he saw a junk about 40 feet long with a plank out to the stone pavement, landing cargo. On the other side of the bridge there was a strip about 28 feet wide belonging to the Council giving access to the water.

Cross-examined—He did not know whether the Council intended to widen the bridge.

This closed the Plaintiff's case.

Mr. J. C. Hanson, for the defendants, said—There is only one remark made by my friend Mr. Ellis that I have to take exception to, and that is when he said it was most unfair on the part of the Council to bring his client here again. I think that remark was quite uncalled for. One of the chief purposes for which the Council is elected is to act in the interests of the public, and if it believes that the interests of the public are being interfered with by the plaintiff, then it is its duty to come here and try to protect those interests; and that is all it is doing, in this case. The Council's contention is that this land is beach-ground, and upon its acquisition by the plaintiff was subject to public use under the Land Regulations of 1854, and could only be held subject to those uses. We say also that the fencing in the way proposed by the plaintiff would prevent the public exercising the public rights they have, and therefore the Council was right in refusing to grant such a permit; and we also say that we are not estopped in these proceedings by the previous judgment of the Court. Taking the question of that judgment first, the plaintiff's petition in that case stated that: "The defendants by their contractors, servants and workmen have for some time past unlawfully and wrongfully entered upon a portion of the said lot of land and dumped and deposited and otherwise dealt with garbage thereon. . . . The entering upon the said lot of land . . . is a trespass . . . and nuisance to the plaintiff and the tenants of the house on the said lot of land." There ought to be no question I think as to this order, which has been most carefully drawn up, because the Court defines there the point which was at issue in the case. The Court says in its judgment: "The defendants having admitted the plaintiff's right of ownership, the point to be decided by the Court is whether or not power is given to the defendants by the Land Regulations to restrict the plaintiff's right of property by 'now' using a portion of the land as a garbage yard." There they distinctly state what is the point to be decided. I submit that the proper construction to be put upon this order is that the defendants were to be restrained from entering upon the land for the purpose of dumping garbage. There was nothing in this order which says the land is not subject to public use, and the public have no rights over it. It does not go into that at all; all it says is that the purpose for which the Council was using it at that time was not a public use, and it did not have the right to use it for that purpose under the Land Regulations or by the length of time it had been so used. With regard to the question whether the land is beach-ground or not, I find it is most distinctly referred to in the title-deed as "foreshore," and there is no question it was beach-ground at the date of the Land Regulations in 1854, from evidence given in the previous case. As to the question of the Land Regulation 6 applying to this land, Mr. Ellis in his previous case put forward a good many objections and reasons why it should not come within that regulation,

but I think the question which he raised on that point must be regarded as a *chose jugée* since the Ince case. The Ince case was almost on all fours with the present case. Mr. Ince, who had a lot of land on the Soochow Creek, proceeded to build and build on some land which was not included in his original title deed. The Council applied to the British Court to restrain him. The action was heard and took about four days in hearing, and Mr. Ince had the advantage of being represented by Mr. Wainwright, who was one of the ablest lawyers who has ever been out here, and the result was the Court found that Mr. Ince was subject to this regulation and an injunction was granted against him. The case came before the Privy Council on appeal, and the judgment of Sir Richard Rennie was upheld. It is quite true that the Privy Council said that there is some vagueness in this regulation, as no doubt there is in the meaning of the words "public use," but they held that the public had a right of access to the water from the land, and from the land to the water. Mr. Ellis has raised another point, that in order to make article 5 of the Land Regulations of 1854 available for its purpose, the Council had to do something, *viz.*, examine the plan; but this provision about appropriation for roads is an entirely separate enactment from that as to dedication of beach-ground. As a matter of fact the Council is not asking for relief on the ground that it is required simply for a road, though in all probability it would want a portion of this frontage for a road. The reason at present is that if the plaintiff is not restrained it will prevent access to the river.

The President—You say that if the fence is put up it will destroy access to the river; but there are other points of access?

Mr. Hanson—But we say this land is subject to public use, and to give access to the river at that particular point. The Council is not trying to take away any of Mr. Browett's property, or confiscating anything which belongs to him. Its contention is that when Mr. Browett acquired this land he acquired it with certain restrictions as to its use, and it is not taking anything away. He never had this absolute right to the property. It is really Mr. Browett who is trying to take away the rights of the public, which attached to the ground when he acquired it. Mr. Browett is a gentleman who would be described as "learned in the law" and he must have known the Land Regulations, the decision in the Ince case, and the restrictions there were on the land when he acquired it. Another of Mr. Ellis' arguments is that it is not right to make the Regulations operative in this case alone, and not in other cases. I am afraid it cannot be denied that many years ago some of the earlier Councils were rather slack in looking after public rights in beach-ground and in enforcing public rights in every case, where they might have been enforced, and possibly the usual results of such want of vigilance have followed. Where people entrusted with the duty of looking after public rights are slack in exercising their functions, there are always people ready to take advantage of such lack of vigilance, and it is possible in former years the public may have lost rights. But because the Council may not have been so active as it might have been in former years is no reason why public rights should not be upheld now. In the present case, if the contention of the Council is correct that this land is beach-ground within the meaning of the Regulations, it is quite clear that the fencing of the land would altogether extinguish the rights of the public, and the Council would be greatly neglecting its duty if it allowed this proposed fencing to pass unchallenged. It is hardly neces-

sary for me to point out how quickly this Settlement is extending; how very much cramped we are; and how important it is that every foot of public space should be kept open. Certainly the Council would not be doing its duty if it did not preserve to the public every spot of open ground it is entitled to. It has been said that for the purpose of providing access to the river it is not necessary that the whole of the lot should be taken. I am not prepared to deny that merely for providing access to the river a strip of say 30 or 40 feet wide would not be sufficient. But there are other uses to which in the course of time, or even now, the land might be put: for instance, it might be made a small open grass plot or small garden. I will also point out that under the Regulations the whole of the land is subject to public use, and that in no case can the Council surrender any part of it without the consent of the public. But no part of the land is offered by the plaintiff as a means of access to the river, and he asks that he may be allowed to fence in the whole. I think it is quite clear that whatever may be the meaning of the words "public use" it is quite clear that the fencing of the land will deprive the public of the access to the river which they now possess, and which has existed for many years.

Mr. C. Mayne, Engineer to the Municipal Council, in reply to Mr. Hanson said the present Chekiang Road bridge was a very old one and in bad condition. It was one of the main roads to the railway and when renewed would have to be wider.

By the President—The Council had not ordered a new bridge to be put up, and it did not figure in the estimates.

The President ruled that the witness could not testify as to what the intentions of the Council might be.

Witness, continuing, said the roadway of the bridge at present was only 14 feet wide. On the Hongkew side of the creek the road was 40 feet wide, and it would be advisable when erecting a new bridge to make it that width. If that were done, with the curved approach to the bridge, it would absorb practically the whole of this ground.

The President—Where is the nearest landing-place if you cannot land there?

Witness—At the Fukien Road, about 800 feet lower down.

The President—Do not boats lie there?

Witness—I don't think so.

The President—Well, you look again, because I have seen them there.

Witness—It is very likely; they may.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Ellis—As I told your Honours this case really rests within the four corners of the original judgment, and I must respectfully ask you to consider that judgment very carefully. Mr. Hanson tried, and it may be successfully brought before your notice that this order made by the Court of Consuls only dealt with the question of garbage. I submit that that could not possibly have been the intention of the Court in considering this case, because, as I submit, if the question of nuisance was the only question which the Court had to consider the order would have been worded in a very different way. It would not simply have directed that at the end of the year this dumping of garbage was to cease. The Court has taken into consideration the right of the public to come there because in its judgment it says, the Municipal Council, "their contractors, servants, workmen, and agents be restrained from entering upon Lot No. 112, or any part or portion thereof, and also from dumping or depositing . . . garbage thereon." I am sure that the Court of Consuls could never have thought that the Municipal Council was going to engage itself in the indelicate task of dumping garbage. With regard to the contention that the Ince

case was a similar one to this, that I am not inclined to agree with. The circumstances as far as I can make out were that Mr. Ince surrendered a piece of land to the public, and it was the foreshore or beach-ground which had accreted that he claimed belonged to him.

The President said the question before the Court was not as to the ownership or property, but whether Mr. Browett had a right to use the land absolutely as his own, or whether it was practically under the control of the Municipal Council, and public property.

JUDGMENT

In the above case evidence and arguments were heard on July 11th, 1899.

In the suit between the same parties decided on May 9th, 1899, with reference to the same piece of land, it was held by the Court of Consuls that those who framed the Land Regulations had in mind that ground should be surrendered to the public use for the purpose of roads and jetties. When and where these are necessary, the demands of the public for them can be satisfied by no other arrangement.

In the present case no evidence was brought before us to show that the land in question (part of lot 112 U.S. Consulate) is needed or desired for a public road. "The lots adjacent are in full use at the present time by their owners with the assent of the Municipality." No claim is made that this particular piece of ground is necessary that the public may have access to the water, but only the statement is made that this land, if left open, may be used as a convenient place for some boat-owners to load and unload cargo.

Certainly sufficient time has been given to the Council to show the necessity (if there be any) of this piece of land for a public jetty. The plaintiff cannot be required to hold his land vacant indefinitely lest at some future undetermined time it may be wanted.

Wherefore the Court of Consuls, all members concurring, find that the defendants shall grant such permit to erect the fence desired and otherwise to allow the plaintiff the absolute enjoyment and use of all of lot 112 U.S. Consulate as his property, and further, that the defendants shall pay the Court costs of this case.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1899.

JOHN GOODNOW,
WILHELM KNAFFE,
PELHAM WARREN.

Attested by T. G. Carvill, Clerk to the Court.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 10th July.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Acting Police Magistrate.

R. P. OCKMAN AND McNALLY.

John Ockman and John McNally, A.Bs. on the British ship *City of Adelaide*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly on Broadway on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

Sikh constable 75 stated the accused were drunk and fighting together in the middle of Broadway and that he had to get the assistance of another Sikh to take them to the Station.

Prisoners pleaded in defence that they only arrived from Sydney on Saturday night.

His Worship fined them \$5 or in default a week's imprisonment.

13th July.

R. v. CHRISTIE.

John Christie, Inspector of Markets, was charged with being drunk and assaulting a Chinese employed at the Astor House Hotel, also with assaulting the Police.

Li Kwai-wah, bed-room boy, stated that on the morning of the 12th inst. he was leading a small dog in the Astor House compound when the prisoner caught hold of the animal and walked it towards the hotel bar; he remonstrated with the prisoner who then struck him several times. He did not at the time think the man was the worse for liquor.

Sikh constable 132 said that when he arrived he saw the prisoner holding the complainant's hands. The hotel manager requested him to take accused in charge. Prisoner started away in custody quietly.

Sergeant Smith, sworn, stated he was on duty on the Broadway when he was sent for by the hotel manager to take the accused in custody. Prisoner was then in charge of the Sikh and went away quietly, but when on the Miller Road he suddenly became violent and attempted to trip him (the sergeant) over. He then had to get the assistance of two other constables.

Accused admitted being the worse for liquor but denied assaulting the Police.

Inspector Ramsay said he did not wish to press the charge of assaulting the Police.

His Worship stated that by the evidence the prisoner was drunk and as it was his first appearance he could give him another chance, but he was unable to overlook the assault on the hotel boy. Prisoner was fined \$20 or in default two weeks' imprisonment.

15th July.

R. v. BECKHUT.

Ahmed Buckhut, Arab, fireman on board of the steamer *Curmandel*, was charged with being drunk and attempting to assault the complainant with an iron shackle, on board his ship on the morning of the 14th inst., also with assaulting one Tsu Foh-nieh by striking him with his fists.

William Muir, 2nd engineer of the *Curmandel*, stated that, after breakfast on Friday morning, the prisoner was drunk and loafing in the fore-castle, refused to turn to, and afterwards came to the engine-room and there abused him. He turned his back, upon which the prisoner picked up a big iron shackle, and but for the 3rd engineer who caught his arm would have struck him on the head with it. Complainant stated he then sent the man into one of the boilers to clean it, thinking he would there sober a little, but the prisoner immediately assaulted the Chinese boys employed cleaning the boilers, particularly the number one, whom he struck across the face and neck with a wire brush. In reply to his Worship complainant said he thought the Captain did not want the prisoner on board as he was a bad man and was continually wanting to create a disturbance.

Prisoner denied lifting any iron to strike the complainant with, and said the 2nd engineer had abused him.

Tsu Foh-nieh deposed that the prisoner had struck him on the head with a wire brush. This prisoner also denied.

His Worship stated he had no doubt the prisoner attempted to strike the 2nd Engineer, and for that he was subject to twelve weeks' imprisonment. It was very inconvenient for the Court to remove him from the P. & O. service, as they would not know what to do with him on the expiration of his sentence. He would sentence him, therefore, to two weeks' imprisonment, to pay all expenses, and to be put on board of his ship if leaving before. He would keep him on shore, only the prisoner would be thrown on the community. His Worship requested the 2nd Engineer to inform the Captain he was to take the man away in the ship and deal with him as best he could.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 14th July.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Coroner, and Messrs. C. A. PULLAN, W. J. N. DYER, and R. M. CAMPBELL, Jury.
Re DEATH OF WILLIAM CHARLES PERCIVAL SPONG.

An inquest was held at the Pootung Mortuary on the body of William Charles Percival Spong, unemployed, of late boarding at No. 3, Minghong Road.

Dr. W. A. D. Cooper, M.D., sworn, stated he had examined the body and saw no marks of violence, and no bones were broken, it was his opinion that deceased met his death by drowning.

Mr. Macdonald, coroner's officer, deposed seeing the deceased at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning on the Japanese jetty.

Mr. John Allison, sworn, stated he saw the deceased at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning at No. 3 Minghong Road a boarding house kept by Mrs. Roberts; he was then in good spirits and seemingly all right.

Mr. Carey James Pirie, sworn, said he saw the deceased leave the boarding-house on Tuesday morning; he believed the clothes exhibited were worn by him. He only knew deceased by boarding at the same house.

Inspector Mellows of the Water Police said the body floated out from under the pontoon at the Kiukiang Road jetty about 4.30 p.m. on Thursday. He arrived on the scene 5 minutes later and had it conveyed to the mortuary.

In reply to the Coroner, Dr. Cooper stated that the body would under existing temperatures remain under water from fifty to sixty hours. Inspector Mellows said by his experience he reckoned the body would come to the surface in about 36 hours.

Police Sergeant Ralph Bourke, sworn, stated that he recognised the gold links found on the deceased. He also knew he was tattooed on the arms, but could not remember the designs. He said he knew the deceased fairly well and did not think he was a man who would make away with himself. He was in no financial trouble. He had heard the deceased describe himself as a good swimmer.

Mr. Macdonald, sworn, stated he was passing the Japanese jetty at 9 a.m. on Tuesday and met the deceased who appeared to be in good spirits. He hailed him and the deceased stated he was going over to Pootung. He did not see deceased get into any sampan.

After a brief deliberation the jury gave a verdict of "Found Drowned."

MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Saturday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate), and Mr. Mayers (British assessor), a dairyman named Sui Chun was charged with selling poor milk in the Settlement, contrary to the Municipal Regulations. Inspector Christie, who prosecuted, said five samples had been taken of the milk out of which only one was good. The man's premises were in Sinza Road, he kept 6 cows and 3 calves, and as this was the first offence and his premises were undergoing alterations Inspector Christie did not wish to press the charge. Fined \$15. The worst specimen of the milk had more than half the cream abstracted. The specific gravity was 1.025, the percentage of cream 4. The percentage of cream of average good milk is 10.—On Tuesday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (U.S. assessor), the two natives who were caught delivering letters which should have gone through the German Post Office on the 7th inst. were sentenced, one to two days' imprisonment, the other to a fine of \$20, \$10 of which was to go to the

German Post Office.—On Wednesday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate), and Mr. Mayers (British assessor), the Cantonese who was charged on the 26th ult. with breaking into six houses in the neighbourhood of Chapoo, Tiendong, and North Sheehuen Roads was sentenced to 300 blows and three years' imprisonment. The woman (his sister) who received the stolen goods was ordered to be deported to Canton.—A native was charged by Mr. James Jones of the International Cotton Mill with obtaining \$20 by means of a forged chop, also with being in possession of a forged wooden chop of the International Cotton Mill. The chop was shown to the Court and confiscated. The delinquent received six months' hard labour.—A well-dressed native was charged by Inspector Wilson of Louza Station with riding a bicycle on the 11th inst. without holding the handles, such riding being dangerous to the public. Fined \$5.—On Thursday morning before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (U. S. assessor), a house-boy in the employ of Mr. J. C. Wolff was charged with assaulting a native in the Boone Road on the 12th inst. with a loaded revolver. Complainant had marks on his body where the bullets had grazed him. A foreigner in the employ of the I. M. C. spoke to the good character of the prisoner. Prisoner received 300 blows and three months' imprisonment.—Inspector Mellows of the river police charged a *laoda* of a cargo-boat with attempting to steal two tons of coal, being a portion of 18 tons, to be delivered to the Customs. The coal was hidden under the planking in the bottom of the boat. 100 blows and a month.—In the afternoon before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate) and Dr. Franke (German Assessor), a civil suit—*F. Walthers v. Yau Tai*—was heard. Mr. Nelson appeared for the defendant, while Mr. Walthers conducted his own case. Plaintiff claimed defendant had made a breach of contract, as out of an order for 15,000 bags of flour he had only taken about 7,200; the remaining 7,800 he now refused to take, saying the goods were not in contract time. Mr. Nelson said he had advised his client to take 3,800 bags. Plaintiff objected to this, and wanted the whole to be taken. Plaintiff brought witnesses who said they thought the goods had arrived in reasonable time. After considerable discussion an arrangement was at last arrived at between the litigants, which the Court supported, that defendant was to take delivery of 3,800 sacks within two months, pay all interest on same (about \$1,700) up to date and to take the 4,000 sacks at \$1.97, less \$200, or pay plaintiff \$200, plaintiff to retain the 4,000 bags.

At the Mixed Court on Friday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate), and Mr. Mayers (British assessor), Inspector Batty charged a native with working a pony in an unfit condition. The stable proprietors had formerly been punished for starving their ponies, and Inspector Batty said the pony was totally unfit for work. Accused was fined \$20, the pony to be sent out of the Settlement to be cured.—A native carpenter was charged, with a number of other men not in custody, with stabbing three men in the Sungkiang Road on the 25th of last May. One of the wounded men died the following day at the Shantung Road Hospital. The case was remanded for the arrest of the others.—Mr. Ravetta prosecuted two boatmen for intimidating and assaulting boatmen employed by him in conveying paddy husks from Wusieh to this port. The accused said their employers had the monopoly of this trade, but Mr. Ravetta produced documents issued by the Shanghai Taotai permitting him to import husks. The chief offender was fined \$5, the other \$3.—*Tem Lee-zea alias Tem Veng-dau, a*

native of Hupeh and interpreter at the Italian Consulate, was charged by a native woman with obtaining money from her by means of false representations. It appears that in April last a man was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for extortion. His wife wanted to obtain his release and through another woman received promises from Tem that he (Tem) could get her husband released, but in order to do so she would have to pay a certain sum of money, which was to be used in buying presents for the Chief of Police and the Assessor. The latter, Tem said, was to receive \$50. After paying the money and getting no satisfaction she appealed to the police, who communicated with Mr. Ghisi, the Italian Consul, who suggested that the matter should be settled at the Mixed Court, but upon the Police issuing a summons, the Italian Consul claimed Tem as an Italian subject. As accused did not appear at Court a warrant was applied for to effect his arrest, and the case was remanded.—On Saturday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate), and Mr. Eminger (German assessor), an unemployed native was accused of gross cruelty to a little girl, 14 years old, by burning her thighs and breast with hot irons and suspending her by her thumbs, also with assaulting and beating her with a bamboo on various occasions last week. The matter came under the cognisance of the police by the girl breaking away from the house and imploring the protection of a tea-shop proprietor, who informed the police. Inspector Reed of Yangtzepoo Station prosecuted. The child's injuries were shown to the Court and accused was sentenced to 300 blows and a month's imprisonment.—Another man charged with assisting and encouraging in the cruelty was dismissed for want of sufficient proof.—A mafoo in the employment of Sing Dah, livery stable-keeper, Astor Road, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a pony by working it while suffering from open sores, on the 14th inst. Sing Dah appeared for the mafoo and paid the fine of \$5.

HOW IT IS.

In the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulks like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame, or more or less disabled, by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently, when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society, but the prodigious host which must work, and does work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is disease, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventable and generally curable. Look at this, for example, and take heart.

"In the spring of this year (1897)," the writer says, "my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh.

"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got

worse and worse and in two months, lost two score pounds weight.

"I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine, and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like."—(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897.

Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued, any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However well any business may be managed in an emergency by others, it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor himself is at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"In a week I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Hygro- meter.		Ther- mometer in shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos- phere.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
July 11	29.64	55.0	N.E.	85.5	79.4	86.5	78.0	B. C.
12	29.68	54.5	S.	84.8	79.5	85.5	77.5	"
13	29.70	54.0	S.S.E.	85.5	80.6	89.5	79.5	"
14	29.70	54.5	S	84.0	78.5	84.5	78.5	B. C.
15	26.77	57.0	S.S.E.	87.0	81.5	89.0	79.5	B. C.
16	29.70	59.0	"	89.0	81.5	91.5	80.5	B.
17	29.67	58.0	"	87.0	80.0	94.5	80.0	B.

EXPLANATION.
Initials:—b blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; hail; l lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. clam. Force from 1. to 12, estimated.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 2nd inst., at No. 1, Broadway, Shanghai, the wife of R. J. SOLOMON, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 25, Boone Road, Shanghai, the wife of Ivor THOMAS, of a son.

At Chefoo, on the 8th of July, 1899, the wife of L. H. SMITH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th of July, 1899, at the English Church, Nagasaki, Japan, SHIKA TAKENO to CARL MALTE CENTERWALL.

DEATH.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 25, Boone Road, Shanghai, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. I. THOMAS.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco—Mr. G. Warner. Dr and Mrs. J. Fryer. For Tacoma—Dr. S. Rijnhart. For London—Mr. A. G. Rowand. For Port Townsend—Miss E. Bash. For Nagasaki—Mr. T. Katoaka. For Kobe—Misses E. L. Abbott, and E. D. Leveritt. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. P. Nakamaru, Mrs. Fuchs and child, Messrs. E. Barnardiston, H. A. F. Currie, Fuchs, and Dr. Gruenewald.

Per str. *Haeslin*, for Pagoda Anchorage—Misses Vaughan, Barnes, and Godson.

Per str. *Doric*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Dawson, Messrs. G. A. Shufeldt, E. Housbery, and R. C. Baldwin.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. E. Brass. For Pootoo Mr. and Mrs. V. Dent, Mr. E. T. Williams, Mrs. H. Browett, Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. (2) Yue, Mrs. Er-kine and child, Messrs. Geo. Osborne, Mustard, J. Ambrose, Geo. Burgoyne, and Dr. Collins.

Per str. *Kingsing*, for Weihaiwei—Cpt. Mackenzie, and Mr. H. W. Daniel. For Chefoo—Mrs. Hawks Pott and children, Miss Crummer, and Mr. F. Wingrove. For Tientsin—Mr. J. D. Thorburn.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mr. E. C. Pearce.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Heidorn and infant.

Per str. *Sydny*, for Hongkong—Mrs. A. M. Silva and family, Rev. J. Tonsalve, Rev. Alvez, Rev. Hornsby, Rev. Roliz, Messrs. G. Harding, Joaquin Garica, Francisco Lara, A. Hay, H. Hill, Corven, W. McAllister, J. L. Loveland, and H. Schmidt. For Saigon—Mr. P. Kremer. For Port Said—Mr. M. Michel. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Houlgate, Miss E. Vircellesi and Rev. Sabas Wilhelm.

Per str. *Fishun*, for Hongkong—Miss Andrews. For Canton—Mr. Kay, H. E. Lu and family, H. E. Shih and family.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Chinkiang—H. E. Bin, Messrs. Wang, and Hong. For Nanking—Mr. R. Ch. Guernier. For Hankow—Mr. Chuu.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Chinkiang—Miss Weatherston.

Per str. *Anping*, for Tangku—H. E. Wang and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Kumara, Messrs. T. Shirai, and H. Horiuchi.

Per str. *Haean*, for Chefoo—Misses (2) Romer.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Weihaiwei—Majot Dennis. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. L. Merle, Mr. and Mrs. Herault, and Mr. Harr Davies.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Chefoo—Dr. C. L. Norgren. For Tientsin—Miss Stewart, and Mr. H. M. Woods.

Per str. *Singan*, for Newchwang—Mrs. Inch.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, for Chefoo—Master Rex.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, for Hongkong—Mr. K. Ohira.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. F. W. Newson.

Per str. *Haean*, for Chefoo—Mrs. J. V. Petersen and child. For Tientsin—Mr. J. de Witt Jansen.

Per str. *Columbia*, for Paris—Dr. V. J. Rabel.

Per str. *Haean*, for Chefoo—Mr. A. Tsilikis.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Tangchow—Messrs. Mutter and Gacalay. For Chinkiang—Mr. T. H. Gwynne. For Nanking—Mr. T. K. Lowe. For Kiukiang—Mrs. C. V. Bono and son. For Hankow—Mr. Armand.

Per str. *Tungchow* for Weihaiwei—Mr. G. Dawson. For Tientsin—Messrs. W. Wolkoff and A. Werth.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Messrs. Platt, Teesdale, W. G. Bayne, W. D. Little, P. W. Massey, and J. Hill.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Wuhu—Mr. R. T. Nelson.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Wuhu—Revs. F. le Gall, and F. Templet. For Hankow—Mr. P. M. S. Knox.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, for Chinkiang—Mrs. Cridland, and Mr. Byrial.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, for Hongkong—Miss Mee Yuek.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Hogz, Misses Pell, Corbin, and Goodfellow, Mr. Pearce and child, Mrs. and Master Grant, and Mr. Hagberg. For Tiensin—Captain Pottinger.

Per str. *Bayern*, for Foochow—Capt. and Mrs. Francoini, and Mr. F. Vetsch. For Hongkong—Messrs. F. A. McIlhenny, F. L. Rodgers, and Paul Privat. For Singapere—Mr. K. Gadelius. For Southampton—Messrs. E. G. Bunn, A. Greenwood, and A. H. Bowie. For Genoa—Messrs. Victor Röhr, Garmann, F. Huchting, Franzini, Colombo, Gustav Thiel, Caneva, Fr. Vogl, and Günther. For Hamburg—Mr. Heurich. For Bremen—Mr. Kampmier.

Per str. *Hakuai Maru*, for Chefoo—Mr. F. P. Fell. For Jinsen—Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. Hoeter and child, Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Kwan, Dr. Mosberg, Messrs. M. Nagai, Kwan Li-yuen, Kwan Pak-ming, and Kwang Ming. For Vladivostok—Misses H. K. Stain, E. Irvine, Rankiu, Coffey, D. and V. Law, M. and D. Möller, Mrs. Lanning and child, Mrs. Valentine and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peel Nelson, Mrs. Slessor, Mr. and Master E. Möller, Dr. Stanley, Messrs. A. Hill, W. Moffat, E. Nelson, H. E. Shadgett, G. W. Cooper, W. Ruddle, E. R. Lyman, Wm. Law, D. Main, F. M. Wharton, E. T. Saunders, J. Johnston, and E. Pilley. For Nagasaki—Mr. J. Grodtmann.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Doric*, from San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. H. Rivers, Mrs. J. C. Epperly, Capts. Kuylenstierna, and P. Parise, Messrs. A. S. Goodwin, R. C. Baldwin, J. C. Epperly, R. Inglis, F. G. Blom, G. B. Gould, McLindkogg, J. R. Valle, N. Mathian, and F. Cuhard.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, from Japan, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Glaut, Mrs. M. Honda, Mrs. Kwei Chu, Miss Place, Capt. Mategi, Messrs. O. Fukushima, T. Isomura, Mayer, Bridge, W. Gleason, Vaughan, J. G. Klatt, E. Shulze, S. Awaya, S. Dogura, N. Nakanuma, Lee Hei-ki, Yei Chin, K. Saigi, and S. Kawada.

Per str. *Calédonien*, from Yokohama—Mrs. S. Oveyrin, Mrs. N. A. Sartseff, and Mrs. N. Mannas. From Kobe—Messrs. Chai Si-kong, and San Kee. From Nagasaki—Messrs. Cloke, Na'sieosky, Chodersky, and Pebroroff.

Per str. *Lyeemoon*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Brodersen, and Mr. C. Toerger.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Cridland, Rev. Paris, Messrs. J. Moorhouse, F. M. Fhart, Fuci, Goffie, Cote, Biermans, and J. A. Harriss.

Per str. *Loong moon*, from Canton and Hongkong—Mrs. Tertrum, Mrs. Lychan, and Mr. Moses.

Per str. *Feiching*, from Swatow—Mr. Chamber.

Per str. *Tehhsing*, from Hankow—Messrs. H. Bass, Quistral, and Price.

Per str. *Hsinehi*, from Newchwang—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lay.

Per str. *Yungching*, from Swatow and Amoy—Mrs. Bono and son.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Messrs. Huchting, Styau, Grunenwold, Welzel, and Parr.

Per str. *Tsintan*, from Tsintan—Dr. Franke, Messrs. Schwallie, Madge, Labas, Heinrich, Röhr, Kampmaier, Vogt, Günther, Müller, Thiele, Calsen, Henkel, and Miess.

Per str. *Esang*, from Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettican and child, Messrs. P. K. Walsham, Ch. Poirson, and S. H. Abbott.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Mansfield and son.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tangku—Messrs. Warocqué, and Derast. From Chefoo—Mr. Glendinning.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Messrs. Al-len, Vander Stegin, and Thiel.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Foochow—Miss Bushell, Messrs. Fell, and Kisseleff.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. F. Fitch.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Clenz, Colonel Woronoff, Messrs. Ratkivich, and Yü.

Per str. *Hacan*, from Tangku—Mr. Yang.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. Anderson and Boyce.

Per str. *Kinging*, from Tangku—Messrs. P. Zurn, E. P. Vaughan Morgan.

Per str. *Tenringawea Maru*, from Hankow—Messrs. K. Minemura, T. Nakanishi, F. Negishi, Y. Furuyama, and G. Kawase.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mrs. and Master Grant, Misses Goddard, and Corbin.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Misses Osgood, and Mitchell, Mrs. Ekine, Mrs. McAdam and son, Count Berns'orff, Messrs. Brell, Collins, Kindblad, Birch, Penniall, and Wilkinson.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. D. Goldman.

Per str. *Kinggyung*, from Hankow—Messrs. Landon, Polignac, and Lulers.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Miss Middleton.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Messrs. W. D. Little, W. G. Bayne, P. Massey, Platt, J. Hall, and Teesdale.

Per str. *Hueshin*, from Foochow—R. v. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, Messrs. Massey, Fushida, and Chou.

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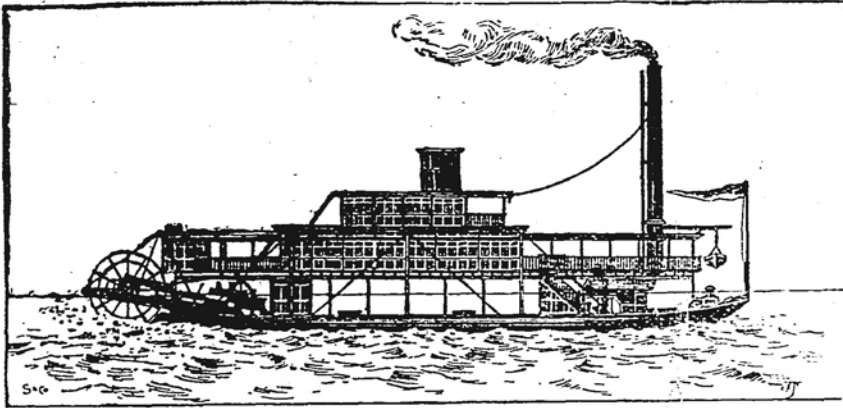
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at Shanghai, 17th June, 1896.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 15th July.)

PIECE GOODS.—Business is rapidly getting into full swing for the Spring trade as the natives are gradually waking up to the actual position of the home markets. During the week under review a very extensive business, from all accounts, must have gone through, both in goods "to arrive" and also in indents for next year's trade, in some cases extending so far ahead as May/June shipment. Sales from stock have necessarily been of less consequence, available supplies of suitable cargo being comparatively scarce. The firmness of manufacturers has been frequently demonstrated lately, when the delay of a few hours in answering a telegram has either prevented the business going through except at a substantial advance or the requirement of an extra month or two for the delivery. Many, if not the majority of the forward transactions, are being done on a sterling basis, although the natives do not seem to put much faith in the stability of Exchange. A distinct advance is noticeable in current prices, both privately and at Auction, but even now they are mostly below replacing cost. The markets in **AMERICA** appear to be more difficult to deal with even than **MANCHESTER**, there being very little obtainable now earlier than February/March shipment. It certainly looks as though the demand had overtaken the production in both countries, in which case there should be better opportunities for Yarns. There is the usual lull in the trade with the Outports that comes with the hot weather and clearances are falling off pro. tem., but it does not betoken any weakness in the markets.

It is reported that with the increased enquiry for **CHINA** the **MANCHESTER** market has become still firmer, many Cloths showing an advance of three pence on the week. Heavy Shirtings, both Grey and White, are in especially good request and there is also more doing in Fancy makes. Cotton is quoted 3½d. There is nothing very authentic to hand concerning the new crop in **AMERICA**, but, according to the latest mail advice, the weather appears to have been altogether too favourable, and the only hope of an advance in prices was a climatic change that would destroy the growing crop! We are sorry we omitted last week to give the export figures for June, which were 33 million yards of Plain Cottons, against 41 millions for June last year, or an average of 31 millions for the last five years. The Yarn shipments were 3,700 bales to **JAPAN**, 1,000 bales to **HONGKONG** and 300 bales for this.

The New York market is unchanged, quotations remaining the same, but little or nothing can be obtained before February shipment. The purchases for this market during the week are estimated by some of the well informed dealers at 30,000 bales, but as it cannot be all on orders from the Natives it is impossible to tell, however, all the leading houses are well in it.

The Yarn market is quieter, but no very noticeable change in prices has taken place.

STOCKS.—The Returns published by the Chamber of Commerce will be found on page 150, and for the sake of comparison we give those of the 31st December last. On the whole they agree fairly well with our figures based on the previous returns, there being the usual discrepancies in **ENGLISH** 36-inch and **INDIAN** T-Cloths, the local consumption of which is always under-estimated, and also White Shirtings might be included. **ENGLISH** Drills are slightly in excess of the estimate, but **AMERICAN** are nearly 80,000 pieces less.

Both ENGLISH and AMERICAN Sheetings are in smaller supply than was estimated, but Prints are in excess. INDIAN Yarn and Cotton Lastings come out remarkably close, there being a difference of only 1,200 piculs in the first and 300 pieces in the latter on the figures for the June half year made up to date. The stock of Yarn in the Local Mills was 36,729 piculs, exclusive of the Yu Yuen Mill that has again refused to render returns. It is believed that they held about 3,000 bales, sold but not delivered. Our estimates of the stock on the 4th page are now based on these figures.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—There is a strong demand still and some fairly large lines have been booked again, bringing the total reported to over 40,000 pieces—the following being the quotations:—*Silver Steamer* £2.04, *Red Pheasant* £2.05, *Eagle* £2.07 (Dutch) *Gold Fuh-le* £2.15, *Red 3 Man and Peacock* (Dutch) £2.17, *Red Stag* £2.22, *Red Eagle* £2.22, *Green Dragon* and *5 Old Man* £2.25 less 1%, *Blue Dragon* and *7 Boy* £2.29, less 1%, and *Blue Butterfly* £2.45. The market is firm and advancing, the rise this week being on the average about five candareens. Auction prices were all higher.

Light Weights.—Further sales of 7-lbs. are mentioned, namely *Red Stock* £1.52 and *Red Pheasant* £1.75. This weight advanced two to five candareens at Auction, but the lighter weight only half a candareen.

Heavy Weights.—The demand is improving and the market is very strong, buyers finding it difficult to fill their requirements, and are paying up for goods to arrive. Over 50,000 pieces are reported as sold this week, the following being some of the quotations that have reached us, namely:—*Green Flower* £2.28, *Red Crab* £2.48, *Orchid* £2.51, *Silver Steamer* and *Nine Dragon* £2.55, *Silver Dragon* and *Paper Makers* £2.60, *Eagle B* £2.85, *Tico Flaps* £2.90, *Pipe* £2.92, *Blue Dragon* £2.97, *Blue Dragon* and *5 Old Men* £2.98, and 11-lbs. *Umbrellas* £3.07. A large forward business has been done for next year, and higher prices may be expected. The Auctions show an advance all round.

12-lbs. 36 inch.—These makes are also claiming a good deal of attention, the sales reported this week aggregating over 20,000 pieces, as follows:—*Soldier MO* £2.75, *Three Stark* £3.00, *Three Soldier* £3.30, *Horse Soldier* £3.32, *Crocodile* £3.40, *Fish Boat* £3.45, *Nine Feather* £3.47. This only represents a very small fraction of what has been booked forward and the demand shows no sign of abating.

White Shirtings.—Though there is not very much reported considerable business is being done in these makes, especially the more costly cloths, large orders having been put through for forward delivery. The few quotations published are as follows:—64 reed, *Gold Sun Sin* £2.55, *Gold Dragon* £3.17, *VB* £3.50, *Gold Tiger and Dragon* £3.52, and *Crown* £3.60. The market is strong and prices went up at Auction for all but the most expensive cloths.

T-Cloths.—There is a little more movement in English makes, the following sales being reported:—6.6-lbs. *Fish and Net* £1.30, 7-lbs. *Red Joss* £1.45, *Red Dragon* £1.54, and 36-inch *Gold Pheasant* £3.35, (double pieces) *Blue and Silver Dragon* £2.16 and *Black and Silver Dragon* £2.17. Auction prices were steady to firm.

Jeans.—In English, a sale of 4,000 pieces *Beaver* is mentioned at £2.05, and in American 2,000 pieces *New Lion* at £2.42. Further purchases of the latter make have been made in New York for this market.

Drills.—English.—A small business is passing but the only sale of which particulars are given is 1,075 pieces *Blue Joss* at £2.95 as before. Further forward transactions have taken place at sterling prices.

American.—A sale of 3,000 pieces *Enoree BB* is reported at £3.15, and some small trial lots, *One Rabbit*, *Stark Lion*, *Buffalo Head* and *Tiger Head*, 1,400 pieces in all, were taken at an all round price—£3.16. This make forms about one third of the forward purchases that have been made on the basis of 8s. 6d. for *Pepperell*.

Sheetings.—English.—The only sale we hear of from stock is 1,000 pieces *Tico Buffalo* at £2.69, but a few small indents have gone through.

American.—Sales (most probably resales) are reported of 8,000 pieces *Sycee Carriage* at £3.00, and *Eagle & Flag* £3.02, and *Cock's Head*, *Dog's Head*, *Buffalo Head* and *Tiger Head*, 1,600 pieces in all, at £3.16. Extensive purchases have been made in New York for this market, mostly on Importers account.

Cotton Flannel.—There is no movement reported this week.

Fancy Goods.—Indentors have been able to connect with MANCHESTER better this week and considerable business has gone through in both *Printed Cottons* and *Dyed goods*, fast *Black Italians* being again prominent and also *TURKEY REDS*. From stock we hear of the sale of 600 pieces 18in. *VELVETS*, 2 *Dragon chop*, at £0.13 per yard and 360 pieces 22in. *VELVETS*, *Bird chop*, at £0.17 per yard.

Woolens.—The only private business reported is again in LONG ELLS, this time of the heavier weights, 1,000 pieces having found buyers at £6.90 to £7.20. Steady to firm prices were paid at Auction for these goods. *CAMLETS* have advanced about a mace for the leading colours. *LASTINGS* were steady and *SPANISH STRIPES* firm and still advancing.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—The dealers are commencing to pay more attention to these Spinings and we hear of Sales from stock of 50 bales 3 *Crown* 2 fold 32s. at £90.00 and 100 bales 3 *Crown* 3 fold 32s. at £95.00. Forward sales of two and three fold have also been made.

Indian.—With a better selection on the market a fairly large business has been done, chiefly in No. 10s. at steady prices for *NEWCHWANG* and *TIENTSIN*. For 16s. and 20s. an advance of fifty cents has been paid, which about counteracts the decline in the Rupee rate of Exchange. Sales amount to 5,500 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 250 bales.—*Leopard* £46.50.

No. 10s., 2,925 bales.—*Britannia*, Mule £52.00, *Vithaldas Copoldas (Woman)* £52.00/52.25, *Alliance (Two Peacock)* £52.25, *Jam Manufacturing* £52.75, *Saraswati* £53.00/53.50, *Imperial* and *Anglo-Indian*, Mule, £53.25/53.50, *City of Bombay*, Ring, *Hope Mill* and *Happy New Year* £53.50, *Sun Mill* £53.75, *Howard and Bullough* £53.75/54.25, *James Greaves* and *Connaught* £54.25/54.50, *Tea Carrier* £54.50, and *Sorab Mill* £56.50.

No. 12s., 65 bales.—*Jam Manufacturing* £54.50 and *Currumbhoy (Mule)* £58.50.

No. 16s., 580 bales.—*Western India (Agasendi)* £57.50, *Union Spinning* £57.75/58.00, *Western India (Pony Carriage)* £57.50/58.00, *Soonderdas*, Ring £58.00, *China* £58.50 and *E. D. Sassoon*, *Dragon* £61.75.

No. 20s., 1,680 bales.—*Sassoon*, *Dragon* £61.25, *Empress Mill* £61.00/61.50, *Union Spinning* £62.50, *Vithaldas Copoldas*, *Woman* £61.00/61.75, *Imperial*, *Pobaney Mill*, *Ring* and *Anglo Indian*, Mule £62.00, *Ripon*, Mule £61.75/62.25, *Jubilee*, Mule £62.50, *Mottill* £63.25, *Currumbhoy*, Mule £63.00/64.00, *China Mill* £64.00/64.25, *Jubilee Ring* £64.00/64.50 and *Tea Carrier* £64.25/64.50.

Japanese.—Business has been somewhat restricted this week, only about 600 bales having changed hands, the prices current being, for No. 16s. £63.50 to £64.50 and for No. 20s. £64.50 to £65.25. The JAPAN market is unchanged, there being a good demand for home consumption. Contracts for this only amount to 3/400 bales.

Local.—Only a small business is reported, the Mills being well sold forward for the most part and asking former prices. The sales reported amount to 650 bales as follows:—*Eco No. 2* 200 bales No. 12s. £61.40 and No. 14s. £61.00. *Laou King Mow* 100 bales No. 12s. £62.75 and *Hua Sheng* 350 bales No. 14s. £64.00, all for packed bales.

Resales of bundles have been made as follows:—No. 12s., £58.00/59.75, No. 14s., £60.00/61.75 and No. 16s., £61.00/62.75.

Curros.—The market is easier at the close, best Steam Machine ginned being obtainable at £13.30 net.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report of 17th July:—There has been very little business done during the past week, the market being too well stocked to entertain new offers. Some few deliveries have been taken, beyond that there has been nothing done.

At auction:—175 piculs old *Telegraph Wire* at £1.67; 500 piculs old *Thin Plates* at £1.64/1.75; 250 piculs old *Round Iron* at £2.31; 400 piculs *Guide Rope* at £2.75; 100 cases *Galvanised Corrugated Iron G.* 24 at £6.40.

The following has been done in *Sundries*:—15 cases, each 200 boxes, No. 45/41, 49/45, *Llama Braid*, at £0.41 per box. 100 cases, each 112 lbs., *Blue Soap* at £4.35 per case. 100 cases *Japanese Matches* at £12.50 per case. 2,000 cases *Window Glass* at 11/3d.

Kerosene Oil.—No change to report, deliveries have been slow during the week.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—*Malwa (new)* £560/570, (old) £575/545; *Patna* £620, (new) £598; *Benares* £640, (new) £616.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 15th inst.:—

London telegrams report a quiet market, *Blue Elephants* are quoted at 12/10½, and the *Lyons* quotation for *Gold Killing* is Fcs. 31.50.

RAW SILK.—A few bales *Coarse Silk* have changed hands.

YELLOW SILKS have been in good demand, the quality being good all round.

ARRIVALS, as per Customs Returns, 8th to 14th July are: 3,578 bales White, 377 bales Yellow and 204 bales Wild Silk.

RE-REELS AND HAND FILATURES.—No business to report.

STEAM FILATURES.—A few bales of market chops have been settled, 10/12 den.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 2 bales to England, 272 to France, and 372 bales to America.

WILD SILK.—We do not hear of any transactions.

WASTE SILK.—Prices still remain very high, 300 piculs Hankow Frisonnets (whole bales) have been settled at Tls. 24.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables, at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/9 1/4 and Fcs. 3.48. Freight Tls. 7.25 per bale.

	Tls. per picul.	Stg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo.		Tls. per picul.	Stg. per lb.	Fcs. per kilo.
TSATLES.—				YELLOW SILK.—Tungloh	385 a 405	9/3 a 9/8 1/2	25.55 a 26.85
Market Chop.....	427 1/2	10/2 1/2	28.25	" Menchow	375 a 390	9/0 a 9/4 1/2	24.90 a 25.85
SKEINS.—				" Wongyi 1	280	6/10	18.85
Lie Skeins	322 1/2 a 363 1/2	7/9 a 8/9	21.55 a 24.15	Wongchow	245 a 270	6/0 1/2 a 6/7	16.60 a 18.20
				STEAM FILATURE.—			
				First Choice 10/12 den. Market Chop.....	827 1/2	19/5	44.00

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Settlements for this mail	about 500	1,000	500	700	500	500 bales.
" " season in- cluding forward contracts }	43,000	15,500	9,500	4,800	22,000	6,000 "
Stock + ...	10,000	6,000	7,500	10,000	10,500	14,000 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filatures	32,500	17,200	17,000	14,800	30,500	20,000 "
+ Including 1,450 bales Old Silk.						
	England.	France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	2	272	274	372	...	...
Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties }	2,210	14,278	16,488	160	76	10
" Yellow Silk in piculs...	...	341	341	...	263	40
" Wild " " "	30	2,002	2,032	170	...	20
Total.....	2,242	16,893	19,135	702	339	70
Against in 1898-99	529	7,456	7,985	424	367	90
" 1897-98	231	6,308	6,539	1,076	395	84
" 1896-97	244	2,751	2,995	230	177	183
" 1895-96	324	9,229	9,553	1,268	611	233
" 1894-95	538	3,207	3,745	455	868	171
" 1893-94	1,330	10,054	11,384	341	1,181	240
Export Waste Silk	1,249	892	2,141	590	...	53
Against in 1898-99	1,059	917	1,976	...	10	128
" 1897-98	942	676	1,618	...	...	229
" 1896-97	903	547	1,450	197	1	29
Export Cocoons.....	...	...	...	...	...	67
Against in 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	82
" 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	393
" 1896-97	45	48	93	...	...	228

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 15th inst. :—

Our last "printed" Tea market advices were dated 3rd instant.

The *Glaucus* (s.), with first Hankow Black Teas, is reported to have arrived on 7th inst., but owing to fog, she was not docked until 9th idem. The first sales were telegraphed on 11th inst., and considering the good quality of the crop they were most disappointing, not only in value realised, but also in quantity sold.

As usual the bulk of the business in Black Tea is being done at Hankow and by Russian buyers. The size of the second crop is not yet ascertained, but it is not expected to exceed last year's. In quality it shows the same freedom from damage as characterised the first crop. The lowest quotation in Hankow for whole leaf Tea is Tls. 11.30 short.

BLACK TEA.—There is a semblance of a demand for any Teas under Tails 20 a picul, apparently for shipment to America, but settlements reported are on a small scale and are likely to remain so. The market is only fairly supplied with musters and comparatively few chops have arrived in bulk.

Settlements reported from 3rd July :—

Ningchow	1,555 half-chests	Tl. 19 1/2 @ 24
Hohow	175 "	" 18 @ 20
Kutoan	266 "	" 22 1/2
Wenchow	132 "	" 17 1/2/18
Oonan	265 "	" 23

2,393

GREEN TEA.—The latest estimate of the Japan crop is 6 to 8 millions pounds in excess of last season's yield, and China Tea will be further handicapped by the abolition of the Export Duty of Yen 1.10 a picul on the 17th instant. Values on overland musters of Pingsueys have been received and they indicate that there is little or no margin for profit on present prices current here.

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

	lbs.
From commencement of season to 3rd July, 1899	12,512,355
Cleared June 26th, <i>Orel</i> from Hankow for Odessa	2,319,896
" " 26th, <i>Siam</i> from Shanghai for Petersburg	496,056
Total to date, 1899	15,328,307
Do. 1898	15,893,080
Do. 1897	19,338,134

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black.	lbs.
Total to date, 1899	1,119,398	lbs.
Do. 1898	834,551	"
Do. 1897	679,681	"

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM.

	Green.	lbs.
Cleared June 28th, <i>Orel</i> (s.)	6,293	lbs.
" July 7th, <i>Vladimir</i> (s.)	125,091	"
Total to date, 1899	131,384	lbs.
Do. 1898	"	"

	Black.	Brick.	Green.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Export of Tea to Russia via Tientsin, to date, 1899	2,416,394	.....	1,120
" " " 1898	3,033,137	.....	2,850
	Black.	Brick.	Green.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Export of Tea to Russian Manchuria to date, 1899	2,707,662	2,367,452	163
" " " 1898	2,481,465	6,758,213	113

FREIGHTS.—For London £2.2.9 per Glens and Bens: others £2.5.0.

For New York £1.7.6 by Suez, *Yangtze* clears on 19th inst. *Ghazee* to arrive at end of month.

Via Pacific Routes 1 @ 1¼ Gold cents per lb. gross.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8½d. a ½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 8½d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. a ½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; Private and Documentary 4 months' sight, 2s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 9½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fca. 3.49½. Credits and Documentary Bills 4 months' sight, 3.48, 6 months' sight, 3.49½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.83½, lowest 2.83½, highest 2.84. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G. \$67½, lowest 67½, highest 68. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½ per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 71½, lowest 71½, highest 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 75½, lowest 75½, highest 75½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, 75½, lowest 75½, highest 75. On Bombay and Calcutta Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 203½, lowest 203½, highest 204½ per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 204, lowest 204, highest 205. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, 358.00, lowest 358.00, highest 358.00, Silver Bars, \$111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, 74.55, lowest 74.45, highest 74.75. Carolus dollars, 792.00, lowest 91.00, highest 93.00. Copper Cash 1,180, lowest 1,180, highest 1,190. Chinese Interest, mace 0.7, lowest 0.7, highest 3.60. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27½, lowest 27½, highest 27½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s.	Docty.	HONG-	INDIA.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Priv.	4 m/s.	KONG.	T/T Rup.
July.															
11th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½ ¹⁵	2.9	2.9½ ¹⁵	2.9½ ¹⁵	2.9½	2.9½ ¹⁵	2.9½	3.48½/50	3.49½/50½	2.84	68	72½ ¹⁵	204½
12th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.48/3.49	3.49½/50½	2.83	67½	72½ ¹⁵	204½/203½
13th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.48/3.49	3.48½/49½	2.83	67½	72½	203½
14th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½ ¹⁵	2.8½	2.9½ ¹⁵	2.9	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.48/3.49	3.48½/49½	2.83	67½	72½	203½/204
15th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½ ¹⁵	2.8½	2.9½ ¹⁵	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.48/3.49	3.48½/49½	2.83	67½	72½	203½/204
17th.....	27½	2.8½	2.8½ ¹⁵	2.8½	2.9½ ¹⁵	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	2.9½	3.48/3.49	3.48½/49½	2.83	67½	72½	203½

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 17th July:—

Business has been a little more active this week. We note a large improvement in *Hongkong* and *Shanghai Bank* shares, and *Langkat* shares have been changing hands at very irregular rates.

BANKS.—*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation*.—A few cash shares were sold early in the week at 305% premium. An improvement of the price in London, and a consequent rise to 314% in Hongkong, caused a strong demand here, and shares were placed on the 15th at 320% premium. The London rate is £62. The latest Hongkong quotation is buyers at 315% premium. *National Bank of China* shares were placed to Hongkong at \$22, and are wanted.

MARINE INSURANCE.—No local business has been reported. *China Traders'* shares are wanted at \$62. *Yangtzes* can be placed at \$110.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs* are obtainable at \$312½, while *Chinas* are wanted at \$88, and offering at \$89.

SHIPPING.—*Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat* shares have improved to \$32, at which shares are wanted. *Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.*—Shares were placed to Hongkong at \$61½/62 ex div., and locally at \$51 cum div. The dividend was paid on the 13th, 16 shillings at exchange 2/8½, equal to \$5.84. We quote the shares at \$45 ex div.

SUGARS.—*Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares were placed at \$53, \$54 and \$55. *China Sugar Refining* shares are wanted at \$174 in Hongkong. *Luzon Sugar Refining* shares are offering at \$57.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Shares in *Boyd & Co.* were placed at \$188½. *Shanghai Dock* shares were sold, Preference at \$110, and Ordinary at \$101 cash, for July and \$102 for August. *Hongkong & Whampoa Dock* shares have been changing hands in the South at 400/402% premium. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf* shares were sold at \$185 cash, \$190 for August, and \$195 for October. *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown* shares are offering in Hongkong at \$97.

LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares are obtainable at \$85 cum div. Hongkong Land Investment shares have buyers in Hongkong at \$94. Humphrey's Estate & Finance shares were placed from Hongkong at \$11.25 for 30th September delivery.

INDUSTRIAL.—Shanghai Gas shares were sold at \$195 cum div. Major Brothers' shares are offering at \$40. Erico Cotton Mill shares were sold at \$67½ and Internationals at \$67½. Yeh-loong Mill shares were placed at \$52½, and are offering at the higher rate. Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co. shares were sold at \$35½. In consequence of the large demand for Ice, and the necessity to add to the working plant, the Directors propose to issue 4,000 new shares, thereby increasing the paid up Capital to \$200,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Shanghai Waterworks Co. have declared an interim dividend of 15%, payable at exchange 2/8½ on the 26th current. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were sold at \$55 for cash, for August and for September. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco Co.—A telegram on the 10th from the Estate reporting that there was a flow of 16,000 gallons on the 9th, caused a demand for shares, and business was done at \$100 and \$150 for cash, and \$105 for August. Shares have since changed hands at \$150/90 cash, \$125 for July, and \$175, \$135, and \$140 for September. The course of the market will depend on the news expected to-day. Hall & Holtz shares were sold at \$36.

LOANS.—The following Debentures were sold:—Wharf 6% at \$101, Gas 6% at \$100, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco 8% at \$103, and Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco 10% at \$100, plus the accrued interest in all cases.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1890	\$20,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.87%	... (a) nom.
Do. 1891	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$97.50
Do. 1892	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$100	5%	Do.	(a) 6.16%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1893	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	... (a) \$100.00
Do. 1894	\$105,000.00	\$105,000.00	\$100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. 1895	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00	\$100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1896	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1897	\$268,000.00	\$268,000.00	\$100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. 1898	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) \$101.00
Lycium Theatre Debentures	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	4%	(l) 30 June, 1899	...	... \$16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	\$1,635,700.00	\$1,680,104.00	\$250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) \$250.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. Do. 1892	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5½%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.31%	... (a) \$95.00
Do. Do. 1894	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Do. Do. 1896	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) \$90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures [34]	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$104.00
Do. " "	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.46%	... (a) \$90.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. " "	\$400,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$101.00
Persk Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) \$100.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " "	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) \$90.00
Do. " "	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) \$100.00

STOCKS OF IMPORTS in Foreign Godowns and at the Public Wharves on 30th ultimo, as published by THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE on 13th instant.

	Against 1st year 31st December.	Against last year 31st December.
Grey Shirtings	1,199,641	1,315,541
T-Cloths, 32-inch, Eng.	250,231	320,871
Indian 32-inch and 36-inch	27,540	51,590
36-inch, Eng.	35,838	37,219
White Shirtings, and Irishes	378,538	339,178
Drills, English, Dutch and Indian	38,520	63,756
American	190,370	91,380
Jeans, English and Dutch	45,714	51,549
American	7,830	2,790
Sheetings, English & Dutch	46,890	28,342
American	255,150	211,725
Indian	5,900	1,670
Dyed Shirtings	11,904	15,225
Brocades, White and Dyed	5,894	17,639
Chintzes	11,610	24,345
Printed T-Cloths	119,457	250,175
Printed Twills	36,820	55,451
Turkey-Red Shirtings and T-Cloths, etc.	58,215	40,066
Velvets	8,433	6,609
Velvetings	8,510	10,859
Handkerchiefs	132,527	108,242
Muslins	76,010	34,438
Lenes, &c.	53,481	16,182
Cotton Yarn, Indian	180,864	83,565
English	6,784	6,844
Japanese	17,342	29,733
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	7,374	7,794
Cotton	12,423	8,255
Medium, Russian and Broad Cloths	13,432	11,432
Cafetis	14,280	9,350
Long Ellis, Woollen	32,525	32,890
Lastings	19,443	18,836
Italian Cloth	31,298	41,441
Cotton Lastings & Italianes	344,379	352,772
Lustres	3,256	491
Cotton Flannel, Am., English and Dutch	32,310	7,266
Lead-in pigs	11,492	4,003
Nail Rod Iron	76,040	118,280

Analysis of—

Grey Shirtings—	
6-lbs., and under	16,000
7-lbs.	40,655
8-lbs. to 8½-lbs.	333,558
9½-lbs. to 10½-lbs. and over	479,942
12-lbs. 36-inch, 40 yards	303,026
Unclassed English	4,380
Dutch	17,080
	1,199,641

T-Cloths—English 31/32 in 24 yards—	
6-lbs., and under	4,180
8½-lbs. to 7-lbs. and over	246,051
	250,231

Indian—do—	
6-lbs., and under	25,380
7-lbs., and over	1,620
8-lbs. and over	...
Unclassed	540
	27,540

White Shirtings—	
52/64-reed	42,230
72/76-reed	111,831
80-reed and over	91,842
Unclassed	72,729
	318,632

White Irishes	59,906
	378,538

Analysis of—

Drills—	
English	36,430
Dutch	830
Indian	...
Unclassed	1,260
	38,520

Jeans—	
English	41,269
Dutch	4,445
	45,714

Sheetings—	
English	46,890
Dutch	...
	46,890

Velvets—	
22-in. Black	8,125
Embroidered	308
	8,433

Muslins and Lawns—	
White	66,407
Printed	9,603
	76,010

Medium and Broad Cloth	8,420
Russian Cloth (including Imitation)	5,012
	13,432

Lastings—Worsted and Union—	
Plain	15,797
Figured	3,646
	19,443

Cotton Flannels—	
English	1,670
American	29,650
Dutch	570
German	420
	32,310

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 14th July, 1899, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 156 to 161 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR ORIGINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Nanking.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chienlo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Poochow.	Kiaochow.	Japan.	Soochow & Hangchow.	Corea.	Yokohama.	Local.	Sandies.
Grey Shirtings 1	18,186	2,845	12,118	2,425	1,785	16,845	150	2,095	14,793	3,488	300	275	...	...	...	6665	18,000	350
T-Cloths, 32-in.	940	25	850	230	160	2,225	...	250	28	250	1030	...	...	...	...	1045	2,800	...
36-in.	915	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	800	...
White Shirtings	1,890	...	1,194	1,280	640	6,719	100	1,650	5,360	2,697	170	...	...	...	...	7095	6,000	591
Drills, English & Indian	195	...	525	60	30	455	...	75	120	900	...	...	...	...	...	4047	900	...
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
American	675	210	330	855	105	4,965	300	2,100	2,400	2,400	...	150	...	...	...	1515	1,500	...
Jeans, English & Indian	180	30	40	...	150	...	...	...	650	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	80
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
American	40	...	...	60	40	...	...	...	3,750	800	...	100	...	...	...	5250	1,000	...
Shootings, English	...	300	2,048	2,270	1,490	1,410	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...
American	780	...	310	...	300	...	...	5,005	9,000	34,175	...	20	...	...	...	1850	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	50	...	100	...	47	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	...
Br & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Chintzes	60	...	300	49	...	120	...	183	300	140	...	...	...	...	...	300	400	...
Printed T-Cloths	720	...	785	260	187	900	...	1,200	2,790	2,674	60	...	...	...	...	23	1,000	...
Printed Twills	179	...	120	...	60	...	...	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	110	280	55	110	425	...	385	...	170	80	...	...	...	...	25	350	25
Velvets	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	30
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	...	...	200	1,590	...	...	...	4,560	500	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...
Muslins	600	100	100	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	66	...	5,650	654	475	2,286	3570	198	1,674	7,222	60	...	...	...	...	15	1,000	...
English	15	...	9	...	3	93	...	18	30	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Japan	28	...	345	60	498	6,852	525	75	15	318	15	368	...	...	...	...	300	...
Shanghai	15	...	662	...	417	2,655	120	105	315	90	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	12	...	12	...	6	21	...	6	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Cotton	...	...	48	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	...
Medium & Broad Cloths	...	...	...	...	20	50	...	10	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Camlets	...	10	10	40	120	200	...	...	30	10	30	...	...	...	...	40	250	...
Long Ells	...	...	20	40	410	20	140	...	20	280	...	...	...	...	...	20	300	...
Lastings	...	...	50	...	40	160	...	20	30	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Italian Cloth	...	...	180	...	210	60	...	60	300	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	30
Cotton Lastings & Italian	180	...	1,320	...	320	2,260	350	1,139	680	2,614	40	180	...	...	...	1626	1,100	...
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	600	...
Cotton Flannels	120	...	80	...	140	...	...	60	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Japan	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead-in Pigs	45	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	64	90	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Nail Rod	315	...	441	214	848	34	...	336	...	777	...	...	...	451	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American Case	1,100	...	10,500	2,600	4,830	16,200	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	6360	...	...	...	...
Russian	...	...	12,800	3,200	9,200	36,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.				TOTAL IMPORTS.				Stocks at date, are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 6th June, 1899.	
	As above.		For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	As above.		For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 14th July, 1899.
	June entries.	July entries.			June entries.	July entries.				
Grey Shirtings	63,194	35,138	3,081,586	3,017,684	152,914	...	2,859,820	2,664,529	1,164,503	1,052,921
T-Cloths, 32-in.	5,940	4,145	473,973	522,998	13,176	...	405,298	403,312	216,086	210,912
36-in.	478	2,365	41,214	40,460	3,139	...	62,769	67,312	35,473	62,398
Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	80	19,550	28,600	...	...	35,121	23,040	26,740	5,708
White Shirtings	16,603	18,783	1,188,358	1,078,338	59,706	...	1,211,677	879,478	359,755	345,431
Drills, Eng. & Indian	1,400	5,907	115,071	105,707	4,980	...	80,893	81,016	31,733	49,301
Dutch	...	300	19,010	14,635	...	...	2,160	1,800	530	5,925
American	9,900	19,365	683,200	530,357	...	...	844,066	491,141	171,005	367,455
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	580	1,050	42,905	54,305	5,220	...	43,696	91,092	40,219	59,300
Dutch	...	160	19,250	78,000	...	...	13,540	15,990	4,285	17,770
American	240	4,850	53,845	34,080	...	...	52,800	32,600	2,980	17,500
Shootings, English	7,918	6,670	426,549	391,464	16,302	...	487,264	311,178	40,220	16,070
Indian	...	400	19,930	10,920	...	...	12,240	2,300	5,500	1,080
American	11,895	41,705	2,039,439	1,511,932	10,000	...	2,049,352	878,110	213,445	228,970
Dyed Shirtings	247	500	55,718	91,509	505	...	33,817	38,691	11,404	22,117
Br & Sp. S'tings, D. & W.	...	300	11,966	13,944	254	...	6,769	3,589	5,594	24,356
Chintzes	692	1,160	70,356	101,961	1,917	...	20,110	5,278	10,450	35,360
Printed T-Cloths	5,390	5,209	379,912	299,851	16,958	...	216,917	91,396	92,389	245,188
Printed Twills	539	679	77,281	59,398	3,809	...	36,008	12,773	14,857	69,133
Turkey Red Shirtings	1,470	575	135,497	121,122	5,587	...	145,071	87,669	60,215	33,037
Velvets	164	150	9,106	8,274	520	...	10,489	3,745	8,283	16,738
Velveteens	48	120	5,492	5,744	...	...	523	818	8,390	12,050
Handkerchiefs	4,850	6,500	227,742	196,315	33,243	...	291,968	101,201	126,917	138,470
Muslins	750	1,000	154,302	161,448	7,429	...	228,557	119,752	75,010	34,452
Lenos & Balzarines	50	752	44,735	71,857	...	...	90,278	65,325	52,729	11,600
Cotton Yarn, Indian	14,469	8,401	530,776	359,704	22,644	...	518,463	329,004	172,463	101,966
English	195	165	17,008	15,582	365	...	12,899	20,736	6,623	7,533
Japan	8,894	465	203,122	112,726	23,731	...	204,787	135,732	16,937	22,031
Shanghai	4,169	300	125,437	81,664	...	...	...	1,884	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	60	242	12,905	13,098	732	...	19,039	14,947	7,122	7,760
Cotton	108	160	17,244	15,527	744	...	17,378	8,476	12,563	14,354
Med. & Broad Cloths	114	266	9,317	9,370	120	...	6,626	6,688	13,166	16,156
Camlets	40	340	18,319	17,568	1,060	...	21,167	13,897	13,940	14,800
Long Ells	770	420	27,432	22,555	860	...	25,064	13,870	34,105	30,930
Lastings	610	310	25,836	25,888	1,140	...	34,276	17,372	19,133	22,545
Italian Cloth	570	670	43,849	39,560	1,155	...	25,330	33,613	30,628	54,615
Cotton Lastings & Italian	8,863	4,816	542,727	479,012	22,175	...	529,818	357,349	339,563	373,232
Plain & Figured Orleans	...	...	120	620	503	...	...	3,256	1,240	...
Cotton Flannels	480	1,530	23,900	11,834	...	...	50,574	22,269	30,780	56,020
do. Japan	300	...	1,245	1,047	...	...	3,838	568	473	...
Lead in Pigs	...	291	30,203	24,426	...	...	41,291	28,478	11,193	9,819
Iron-Nail Rod	2,660	756	66,760	79,185	10,920	...	92,030	121,614	75,284	65,366
Kerosene Oil, American Case	31,590	11,500	1,174,725	859,925	...	...	1,490,460	1,800,533	1,072,280	1,010,609
Russian	24,200	37,600	875,929	195,755	...	...	776,764	339,064	15,014	...

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 17th July, 1899.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. &c.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends.	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.
<i>Banks.</i>												
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000	\$834,636.46	31-12-98	*£23	20-2-99	\$29.01	per cent. 5.52	\$525.00	383.25
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$£207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50	.....
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.58	\$21.50	15.70
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	£10	\$170,870.50	.....	31-12-98	*£1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	.....	nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,306,000.00 (c) \$81,667.75	\$874,132.12	30-6-98	*£17	21-10-98	\$16.00	6.81	\$235.00	171.55
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$900,000.00 e 124,322.64	\$129,342.63	30-4-98	*£3	11-10-98	\$4.33	7.00	\$62.00	45.26
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$250,000.00	\$237,642.60	0-6-98	*£9.34	20-4-99	\$18.59	9.53	.....	195.00
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 \$85,561.27	\$265,858.07	31-12-97	\$6	26-4-99	\$8.00	7.27	\$110.00	80.30
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,150,000.00	\$5,324.50	31-12-97	\$4	26-10-98	\$10.33	7.38	\$140.00	102.20
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	*£2	27-3-96	\$0.67	11.16	\$6.00	4.38
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,069,316.00	\$296,540.66	31-12-98	*£24	1-3-98	\$24.33	7.78	\$312.50	228.12
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,058,972.10	\$120,456.20	31-12-98	*£6.00	21-3-99	\$6.22	6.99	\$89.00	64.97
<i>Shipping.</i>												
H'kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000	\$7,989.97	31-12-98	*£1.20	31-1-99	\$2.33	7.67	\$30.00	21.90
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	*£5.84	13-7-99	\$3.19	7.09	.....	45.00
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	£70	£70	\$174,162.14 (c) 39,906.69	.....	30-6-98	*£6.00	27-9-98	\$6.00	10.34	\$58.00	42.34
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	*£2	21-3-99	\$4.48	6.22	.....	72.00
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	\$£20,247.26	\$2,049.44	31-12-98	*£10	21-3-99	\$5.52	.....	nom.	nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	*£10	21-3-99	\$2.76	9.00	.....	30.60
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$6,709.09	31-8-98	*£23	18-4-99	\$2.50	4.55	.....	55.00
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$300,000	\$27,360.15	31-12-98	*£12	23-3-99	\$12.50	7.13	\$174.00	127.02
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$89,819.96	31-12-98	*£3	23-3-98	\$1.00	1.75	\$57.00	41.61
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Lunjon Mining Co. Ltd.	59,650	\$8	\$5	.....	\$19,840.98	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$15.00	10.95
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.50	1.82
Jelutau Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$69,793.48	9-2-99	*£5	15-10-94	\$0.48	4.17	\$11.50	8.40
Kaub A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	£4/10	none	\$2,361.17	11-31-3-97	*£5.52	12-12-98	\$0.76	1.29	\$59.00	43.07
<i>Locks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Poyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	\$250,000.00	\$6,618.15	30-4-99	*£78	8-7-99	\$65.00	.....	.....	nom.
Poyd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	*£14	8-7-99	\$13.33	7.08	.....	188.50
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	\$350,000	\$19,464.70	30-6-98	*£12	16-9-98	\$12.67	6.50	.....	195.00
Shai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$25,319.63	30-4-98	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.00
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00
Do. Pref.	1,300	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$804,000	\$92,194.75	31-1-98	*£16	28-2-99	\$33.33	5.33	\$625.00	456.25
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$22,713.67	31-12-98	*£19	22-3-19	\$9.17	4.96	.....	185.00
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,229.56	\$44,544.39	31-12-98	*£3.50	20-2-19	\$3.42	3.56	\$96.00	70.08
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	\$50	\$50	\$205,955.11	\$5,480.83	31-12-98	*£3.00	14-2-99	\$5.08	5.98	.....	85.00
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$67,854.93	31-12-98	*£16	26-1-99	\$4.33	4.72	\$91.50	66.78
Kowloon Land & Buildin' Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$550,703	31-12-98	*£1.00	1-2-99	\$0.93	3.05	\$30.50	22.26
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	37,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$519.03	31-12-98	*£16	31-2-99	\$0.63	6.11	10.20	7.45
Wei-hai-wei Land & E. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$38,633.55	31-12-98	*£8.00	9-1-99	\$14.17	7.27	.....	195.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	.....	\$377.73	31-12-98	*£21	7-3-99	\$0.67	.....	.....	40.00
Kwo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	10,124	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.50
Co., Ltd.	4,876	\$100	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,384	\$100	\$100	.....	\$179,319.35	31-3-99	*£3	00-30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	67.50
Loon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-12-98	*£4	1-8-98	.....	.....	.....	75.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$500	\$2,306.61	\$18,337.61	31-12-98	*£20	1-2-98	.....	.....	.....	350.00
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$144,052.61	31-12-98	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	\$80.00	55.40
Shai Eis Actien Gesellschaft	540	\$100	\$100	\$10,000.00	.....	31-10-98	*£12	19-1-99	\$9.00	10.71	.....	84.00
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.50
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$648.29	31-12-98	*£3	16-2-99	\$1.33	.....	.....	25.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$1,659.27	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	\$50	.....	\$322.71	31-12-98	*£3	9-3-99	.....	.....	.....	57.00
Shai Feather Cleaning Co., Ltd.	300	\$100	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$82,500.00	\$181.17	31-12-98	*£5	21-6-99	\$20	8.70	.....	230.00
Inku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$150	\$150	\$1,290,000.00 (c) 22,855.64	\$9,714.66	31-12-98	*£6	28-2-99	\$5.17	7.77	\$75.00	.....
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$130,425.39	\$1,518.66	31-12-98	*£7	3-3-99	\$13.67	7.81	.....	175.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$61,152.84	\$1,436.27	31-12-98	*£6	3-3-99	\$12.00	7.27	.....	165.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$40,000.00	\$4,720.44	31-12-98	*£9.37	6-4-99	\$14.87	5.59	.....	268.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	\$100	\$100	.....	\$175,587.62	30-4-98	*£2	16-3-99	\$5.19	9.43	\$100.00	.....
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$10	\$20	\$78,500.00	\$164.31	31-12-98	*£2	16-3-99	\$5.19	9.43	.....	55.00
Shanghai-Lapkat Tob. Co., Ltd.	7,960	\$100	\$100	.....	\$219,176.12	31-12-98	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$15,160.85	31-12-98	*£10	20-4-99	\$4.67	7.47	.....	62.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	*£13	31-5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00	40.15
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59	8-2-98	*£22	29-4-99	\$4.00	11.11	\$96.00	26.28
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$4,317.30	31-12-98	*£5	9-4-99	\$1.13	7.36	\$14.00	10.22
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	8,200	£1	£1	.....	\$135.13	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	70-4-99	*£10	7-9-99	\$0.50	4.17	\$12.00	8.76
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$20	.....	\$24,883.94	31-1-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$11.00	8.03

J. P. BISSET & Co.